Atkinson's Saturday Evening Post

A FAMILY NEWSPAPER, DEVOTED TO LITERATURE, MORALITY, SCIENCE, NEWS, AGRICULTURE AND AMUSEMENT.

Bulletin, No. 332. | PHILADELPHIA, MARCH 15, 1834. | Vol. XIII.—Whole No. 65[illegible]

PUBLISHED EVERY SATURDAY,
By Samuel Coate Atkinson,
No. 36 CARTER'S ALLEY,
Third door below Third street, near the Girard Bank

TERMS—$2 50, if paid during the year.
$2 00, if paid in advance.
$3 00, if not paid during the year.
$1 25, for six months.

Papers discontinued only at the option of the publisher while arrearages are due.

*** Small notes of Solvent Banks, excepting Banks of Georgia, Alabama, Florida, Mississippi, and Louisiana, received at par value for subscriptions, &c. by mail.

The Shepherd's Resolution.

[This fine old song was written by George Wither, a satirical writer of the times of James and Charles the First. It is extracted from one of his long pastoral poems, entitled "The Mistress of Philarete," published in 1621.]

Shall I, wasting in despair,
Die, because a woman's fair?
Or make pale my cheeks with care,
'Cause another's rosy are?
Be she fairer than the day,
Or the flowery meads in May,
If she be not so to me,
What care I how fair she be?

Shall my foolish heart be pined
'Cause I see a woman kind?
Or a well disposed nature
Joined with a lovely feature?
Be she meeker, kinder, than
The turtle dove or pelican,
If she be not so to me,
What care I how kind she be?

Shall a woman's virtues move
Me to perish for her love?
Or *her* well deservings known,
Make me quite forget *mine own*?
Be she with that goodness blest
Which may merit name of *best*,
If she be not such to me,
What care I how good she be?

'Cause her fortune seems too high,
Shall I play the fool and die?
Those that bear a noble mind,
Where they want of riches find,
Think, what with them, they would do,
That without them, dare not woo:
And unless that mind I see,
What care I how great she be?

Great or good, or kind or fair,
I will ne'er the more despair—
If she love me, this believe:
I will die ere she shall grieve.
If she slight me when I woo,
I can scorn and let her go.
If she be not fit for me,
What care I for whom she be?

For the Saturday Evening Post.

THE MYSTERIOUS LADY.

MR. EDITOR: Having seen various surmises in your paper respecting the manner in which the deception is carried on between this lady and her conductor, permit me to inform you, that there is in reality no deception used in the performance, except such as any two persons might use with equal success. That the manner of the performance is sometimes varied to prevent the discovery of the mystery, (if mystery there be in it) I have no doubt. A method by which a similar performance may be exhibited is by a variety of definite interrogations and responses. Those questions and answers must be accurately known by both parties. A partial mistake in the answers, will sometimes occur intentionally in order to put the audience off their guard, or rather, to distract the attention of the acute observer. Having in my youthful days exhibited on a small scale, some performances of this sort for my own, and the amusement of others, I was perhaps a more attentive observer of the manner of the performance of the Mysterious Lady. I will enumerate two questions that were asked, and the answers returned.

Q. "Will you mention me this article, Madam?"
An. "A feather."
Q. "Will you tell me this article, Madam?"
An. "A flower."

Now it is evident by the above specimen, that a small variation is sufficient to identify the article required. It is also plain, that a number of questions may be formed so as to represent almost any number of answers that may be desired. Questions may also be made to represent the names of fish, &c. should it happen in the course of the performance, that some article should be presented, or some fish named, for which a question defining the article or name had not been formed, some other question or questions may solve the difficulty. As—

"What is it like, what does it resemble?" &c.

For it must be observed, that every question in the performance, has a definite and significant answer, which has been concerted, and is known to both performers in order to assist the memory. Many questions may be formed so as to resemble in some measure the thing specified, for instance—

"Will you mention the article I *hold*?" The word *hold* may very properly signify a guard-chain.

"Will you tell me the article the gentleman holds up?"

Here the expression *holds up*, is sufficient to give the idea of a watch: for a gentleman generally holds up his watch to observe the time. As it is not my intention, however, to form a system for performing miracles; but only to explain how such miracles as are performed by the Mysterious Lady may be performed without miracles, I shall not trouble you with a long list of questions and answers on the mysterious subject. I will only add, that, in order to guard more effectually against detection, the same questions may receive as many different answers as the Mysterious Lady sits in different positions. LUX ERAT.

P.S. If some gentleman should mention the name of fish or other things, for which no preparation had been made, it could easily be avoided by saying "Dont speak so loud, they hear you all over the room, mention something else; speak softly; &c."

THE WISHING GATE.

From Fisher's Drawing-room Scrap-book, with Practical Illustrations, by L. E. L.

Wishes, no! I have not one,
Hope's sweet toil with me is done;
One by one have flitted by
All the rainbows of my sky.
Not a star could now unfold
Aught I once wished to be told.
What have I to seek of thee?
Not a wish remains for me.

Let the soldier pause to ask
Honor on his glorious task;
Let the parting sailor crave
A free wild wind across the wave;
Let the maiden pause to frame
Blessings on some treasured name;
Let them breathe their hopes in thee—
Not a wish remains for me.

Not a wish! beat not my heart,
Thou hast bade thy dreams depart;
They have passed, but left behind
Weary spirit, wasted mind.
Ah! if this old charm were sooth,
One wish yet might tax its truth;
I would ask, however vain,
Never more to wish again.

From the Religious Souvenir for 1834.

AUREÆ SENTENTIÆ,

OR EIGHT SETS OF GOLDEN SENTENCES FROM THE RICHEST MINES OF SPIRITUAL WEALTH.

I.

1. I have taken much pains to know every thing that was esteemed worth knowing among men; but, with all my disquisitions and reading, nothing now remains with me to comfort me, at the close of life, but this passage of St. Paul: "It is a faithful saying, and worthy of all acceptation, that Christ Jesus came into the world to save sinners." To this I cleave, and herein I find rest.—*Selden.*

2. What wings are to a bird, oil to wheels, or a loadstone to the needle, such is Christ to the soul of the believer; he gives speed to his devotions, activity to his obedience, and draws him nearer and nearer to God.—*Mason.*

3. The name of Jesus to a believer, is as honey in the mouth, music in the ears, or a jubilee in the heart.—*Ibid.*

4. Death-bed repentance is a sacrifice made to God from the devil's leavings.—*Dean Swift.*

5. The love of Christ hath a height without a top, a depth without a bottom, a length without an end, and a breadth without a limit.—*Anon.*

6. What we are afraid to do before men, we should be afraid to think before God.—*Sibbes.*

7. Lowliness of mind is not a flower which grows in the field of nature, but is planted by the finger of God, in a renewed heart, and learned of the lowly Jesus.—*Boston.*

8. It is safer to be humble with one talent than proud with ten; yea, better to be an humble worm than a proud angel.—*Flavel.*

9. Men are out of their right minds until they come, by faith and repentance, to Jesus Christ.—*Bain.*

10. Charity, *to the souls of men*, is undoubtedly the highest, the noblest, and the most important charity. No one knows how much good he may do by dispersing Bibles and books of piety, which may have a tendency to make men wiser and better. Who can tell but with an expense less than a *shilling*, you may "convert a sinner from the error of his ways and save a soul from death?" A worse doom than to be condemned to the mines, rests upon that soul who had rather hoard up his money than employ it in such a charity.—*Cotton Mather.*

OLD MAIDS.

BY MISS SEDGWICK.

I would by no means persuade you or any woman to *prefer* single life. It is not the "primrose."—Nothing less than a spirit of meekness, of self-renunciation, and of benevolence, can make a woman who has once been first, happy in a subordinate and second best position. And this, under ordinary circumstances, is the highest place of a single woman.—Depend upon it, my dear young friend, it is safer for most of us to secure all the helps to our virtues that attend a favorable position; besides, married life is the destiny Heaven has allotted to us, and therefore best fitted to awaken all our powers, to exercise all our virtues, and call forth all our sympathies. I would persuade you that you may give dignity and interest to single life, that you may be the cause of happiness to others, and of course happy yourself—for when was the fountain dry while the stream continued to flow? If single life, according to the worst view of it, is a moral desert, the faithful, in their passage through it, are refreshed with bread from Heaven and water from the rock.

I shall conclude with a true story. The parties are not known to you. The incidents occurred long ago, and I shall take the liberty to assume names: for I would not, even at this late day, betray a secret confided to me, though time may long since have out-lawed it. My mother had a schoolmate and friend whom I shall call Agnes Gray. Her father was a country clergyman with a small salary, and the blessings that usually attend it—a large family of children. Agnes was the eldest, and after followed a line of boys as long as Banquo's. At last, some ten years after Agnes, long waited and prayed for, appeared a girl, who cost her mother her life.

The entire care of the helpless little creature devolved on Agnes. She had craved the happiness of possessing a sister, and now, to a sister's love, she added the tenderness of a mother. Agnes's character was formed by the discipline of circumstances—the surest of all discipline. A host of turbulent boys, thoughtless and impetuous, but kind-hearted, bright and loving, had called forth her exertions and affections, and no one can doubt, either as lures or goads, had helped her on the road to heaven. Nature had, happily, endowed her with a robust constitution, and its usual accompaniment, a sweet temper; so that what were mountains to others, were mole-hills to Agnes. 'The baby,' of course, was the pet lamb of the fold. She was named, for her mother, Elizabeth; but instead of that queenly appellation, she was always addressed by the endearing diminutive of Lizzy. Lizzy Gray was not only the pet of father, brother and sisters at home; but the play thing of the village.

The old women knit their brightest yarn into tippets and stockings for 'the minister's motherless little one'; (oh, what an eloquent appeal was in those words!) the old men saved the 'red-cheeked' apples for her; the boys drew her, hour after hour, in her little wagon, and the girls made her rag babies. Still she was not, in any disagreeable sense, an *enfante gatee*. She was like those flowers that thrive best in warm and continued sunshine. Her soft hazel eye, with its dark sentimental lashes, the clear brunette tint of her complexion, and her graceful flexible lips, truly expressed her tender, loving and gentle spirit. She seemed formed to be sheltered and cherished; to love and be loved; and this destiny appeared to be secured to her by her devoted sister, who never counted any exertion or sacrifice that procured an advantage or pleasure for Lizzy. When Lizzy was about fourteen, a relative of the family, who kept a first-rate boarding school in the city, offered to take her for two years, and give her all the advantages of her school, for the small consideration of fifty dollars per annum. Small as it was, it amounted to a tithe of the parson's income.—It was well known, that, in certain parts of our country, every thing (not always discreetly) is sacrificed to the hobby—education. Still the prudent father, who had already two sons at college, hesitated—did not consent till Agnes ascertained that, by keeping a little school in the village, she might obtain half the required sum. Her father, brothers, and friends all remonstrated. The toils of a school, in addition to the care and labor of her father's family, was, they urged, too much for her—but she laughed at them. 'What was labor to her if she could benefit Lizzy—dear Lizzy!' All ended, as might be expected, in Lizzy going to the grand boarding school. The parting was a great and trying event in the family. It was soon followed by a sadder. The father suddenly sickened and died—and nothing was left for his family but his house and well kept little garden. What now was to be done? College and schools to be given up. No such thing. In our country, if a youth is rich he ought to be educated; if he is poor, he *must* be. The education is the capital whereby they are to live hereafter. It is obtained in that mysterious but unfailing way—'by hook or by crook.'

The elder Grays remained in college.—Agnes enlarged her school; learned lessons in Mathematics and Latin one day, and taught them the next; took a poor, accomplished young lady from some broken down family in town into partnership, and received a few young misses as boarders into her family. Thus she not only was able to pay 'dear Lizzy's' bills regularly, but to aid her younger brothers. Her energy and success set all her attractions in a strong light, and she was talked about, and became quite the queen of the village.

I think it was about a year after her father's death, that a Mr. Henry Orne, a native of the village, who was engaged in a profitable business at the south, returned to pass some months at his early home. His frequent visits to the parsonage, and his attentions on all occasions to Agnes, soon became matter of very agreeable speculation to the gossips of the village. 'What a fine match he would be for Agnes!'—'such an engaging, well-informed young man, and so well off!' Agnes's heart was not steel; but though it had been exposed to many a flame she had kindled, it had never yet melted.

"Pardon me, Mrs. Seton, for interrupting you—was Agnes pretty?"

"Pretty?" The word did not exactly suit her.—At the time of which I am now speaking, she was at the mature age of five-and-twenty, which is called the perfection of womanhood. Prettiness is rather appropriate to the bud than the ripened fruit. Agnes, I have been told, had a fine person—symmetrical features, and so charming an expression that she was not far from beautiful, in the eyes of strangers, and quite a beauty to her friends and lovers. Whether it were beauty, manners, mind, or heart, I know not; one and all probably—but Henry Orne soon became her assiduous and professed admirer. Till now, Agnes, had lived satisfied and happy with subordinate affections.—She had never seen any one that she thought it possible she could love as well as she loved those to whom Nature had allied her. But now the sun arose, and other lights became dim—"not that she loved Cesar less, but she loved Rome more." Their mutual faith was plighted, and both believed, as real lovers do, that the world never contained so happy, so blessed a pair, as they were.

Lizzy's second year at school was nearly ended, and one month after her return the marriage was to be solemnized. In the mean time, Agnes was full of the cares of this world. The usual preparations for the greatest occasion in a woman's life are quite enough for any single pair of hands; but Agnes had to complete her school term, and the possibility of swerving from an engagement never occurred to her.

Lizzy arrived, as lovely a creature as she had appeared in the dreams of her fond sister. In the freshness and untouched beauty of her own existence, just freed from the trammels of school, her round cheek glowing with health, and her heart overflowing with happiness. 'Here is my own dear Lizzy,' said Agnes, as she presented her to Henry Orne, 'and if you do not love me for any thing else, you must for giving you such a sister.'

Henry Orne looked at Lizzy and thought, and said 'the duty would be a very easy one.' 'For the next month,' continued Agnes, 'I shall be incessantly occupied, and you must entertain one another. Henry has bought a nice little pony for me, Lizzy, and he shall teach you to ride, and you shall go over all his scrambling walks with him—to Skycliff, Rose-glen and Beech-cove—the place he says nature made for lovers; but my poor lover has had to accommodate himself to my working-day life, and woo me in beaten paths.'

The next month was the most joyous of Lizzy's life—every day was a festival. To the perfection of animal existence in the country, in the month of June, was added the keen sense of all that physical nature conveys to the susceptible mind.

Wherever she was, her sweet voice was heard ringing in laughter, or swelling in music that seemed the voice of irrepressible joy—the spontaneous breathing of her soul. To the lover approaching his marriage, Time is apt to drag along with leaden foot, but to Henry Orne he seemed rather to fly with Mercury wings at his heels; and when Agnes found herself compelled by the accumulation of her affairs, to defer her wedding for another month, he submitted with a better grace than could have been expected. Not many days of this second term had elapsed, when Agnes, amidst all her cares, as watchful of Lizzy as a mother of an only child, observed a change stealing over her. Her stock of spirits seemed suddenly expended,—her color faded,—her motions were languid, and each successive day she became more and more dejected. 'She wants rest,' said Agnes to Henry Orne; 'she has been unnaturally excited, and there is now a re-action. She must remain quietly at home for a time on the sofa, in a darkened room, and you, Henry, I am sure, will, for my sake, give up your riding and walking for a few days, and stay within doors, and play on your flute, and read to her.' Agnes' suggestions were promptly obeyed, but without the happy effect she anticipated. Lizzy, who had never before had a cloud on her brow, seemed to have passed under a total eclipse. She became each day more sad and nervous. A tender word from Agnes—sometimes a look, would make her burst into tears.

'I am miserable, Henry,' said Agnes, 'at this unaccountable change in Lizzy—the doctor says she is perfectly free from disease—perhaps we have made too sudden a transition from excessive exercise to none at all. The evening is dry and fine, I wish you would induce her to take a little walk with you. She is distressed at my anxiety, and I cannot propose any thing that does not move her to tears.

'It is very much the same way with me,' replied Henry, sighing deeply, 'but if you wish it, I will ask her.' He accordingly did so—she consented, and they went out together.

Agnes retired to her own apartment, and there, throwing herself upon her knees, she entreated her Heavenly Father to withdraw this sudden infusion of bitterness from her brimming cup of happiness. 'Try me in any other way,' she cried, in the intensity of her feeling, and, for the first time in her life, forgetting that every petition should be in the spirit of "Thy will be done," 'try me in any other way, but show me the means of restoring my sister—my child, to health and happiness!'

She returned again to her little parlor. Lizzy had not come in, and she sat down on the sofa near an open window, and resigned herself to musings, the occupation, if occupation it may be called, of the idle, but rarely, and never of late, Agnes'.

In a few moments Lizzy and Henry returned, and came into the porch adjoining the parlor.—They perceived the candles were not lighted, and concluding Agnes was not there, they sat down in the porch.

"Oh, I am too wretched!" said Lizzy. Her voice was low and broken, and she was evidently weeping.

"Is it possible," thought Agnes, "that she will express her feelings more freely to Henry than to me? I will listen. If she knows any cause for her dejection, I am sure I can remove it."

"Why, my beloved Lizzy," replied Orne, in a scarcely audible voice, will you be so wretched? why will you make me so, and forever, when there is a remedy?"

"Henry Orne!" she exclaimed, and there was resolution and indignation in her voice. "If you name that to me again, I will never, so help me God, permit you to come into my presence without witnesses. No, there is no remedy, but in death. Would that it had come before you told me you loved me—before my lips confessed my sinful love for you—no, no—the secret shall be buried in my grave."

"Oh, Lizzy, you are mad—Agnes does not, cannot love as we do. Why sacrifice two to one?—Let me, before it is too late, tell her the whole, and cast myself on her generosity."

"Never, no never—I now wish, when I am in her presence, that the earth at her feet would swallow me up; and how can you, for a moment, think I will ask to be made happy—that I could be made happy at her expense? No! I am willing to expiate with my life, my baseness to her—that I shall soon do so is my only comfort—and you will soon forget me—men can *forget*, they say."

"Never—on my knees, I swear never!"

"Stop, for mercy's sake, stop. You must not speak another such word to me—I will not hear it." She rose to enter the house. Agnes slipped through a private passage to her own apartment.

She heard Lizzy ascending the stairs. She heard Henry call after her, "One word, Lizzy—for mercy's sake, one *last* word." But Lizzy did not turn. Agnes heard her feebly drag herself into the little dressing room adjoining the apartment, and after, there was no sound but the poor girl's suppressed, but still audible sobs.

None but He who created the elements that compose the human heart, and who can penetrate its mysterious depths, can know which of the sisters was most wretched at that moment. To Agnes, who had loved deeply, confidingly, without a shadow of fear or distrust, the reverse was fatal. To Lizzy, who had enjoyed for a moment the bewildering fervors of a young love, only to feel its misery, that misery was embittered by a sense of wrong done to her sister. And yet it had not been a willing, but an involuntary, and resisted, and most heartily repented, wrong. She had recklessly rushed down a steep to a fearful precipice, and now felt that all access and passage to return was shut against her. Agnes without having one dim fear—without any preparation—saw an abyss yawning at their feet—an abyss only to be closed by self-immolation.

She remained alone for many hours—she resolved—her spirit faltered—she re-resolved. She thought of all Lizzy had been to her, and of all she had been to Lizzy, and she wept as if her heart would break. She remembered the prayer that her impatient spirit had sent forth that evening. She prayed again, and a holy calm, never again to be disturbed, took possession of her soul.

There is a power in goodness, pure, self-renouncing goodness, that cannot be overcome, but overcometh all things.

Lizzy waited till all was quiet in her sister's room. She heard her get into bed, and then stole softly to her. Agnes, as she had done from Lizzy's infancy, opened her arms to receive her, and Lizzy pillowing her aching head on Agnes' bosom, softly breathing,—'My sister—mother!'

"My own Lizzy—*my child*, answered Agnes. There was no tell-tale faltering of the voice. She felt a tear trickle from Lizzy's cold cheek on her bosom, and not very long after both sisters were in a sleep that mortals might envy, and angels smile on.

The rest you will anticipate, my dear Anne. The disclosure to the lovers of her discovery, was made by Agnes in the right way, and at the right time. Every thing was done as it should be by this most admirable woman. She seemed, indeed, to feel as a guardian angel might, who, by some remission of his vigilance, had suffered the frail mortal in his care to be beguiled into evil. She never, by word, or even look, reproached Lizzy. She shielded her, as far as possible, from self-reproach, nor do I believe she ever felt more unmixed tenderness and love for her, than when, at the end of a few months, she saw her married to Henry Orne.

My story has yet a sad supplement. Madame Cotin, I believe it is, advises a story-teller to close the tale when he comes to a happy day—for, she says, it is probable no other will succeed it. Poor Lizzy had experience of this sad mutability of human life. Hers was chequered with many sorrows.

Lapses from virtue at eight-and-twenty, and at sixteen afford very different indications of character: and I think you cannot expect much from a man, who, at eight-and-twenty, acted the part of Henry Orne. He was unfaithful in engagements with persons less merciful than Agnes Gray. He became inconstant in his pursuits—self-indulgent, and idle, and finally intemperate in his habits. His wife—as wives will—loved him to the end.

Agnes retained her school, which had become in her hands a profitable establishment. There she labored, year after year, with a courageous heart, and serene countenance, and devoted the fruits of her toils to Lizzy, and to the education of her children.

I am telling no fiction, and I see you believe me, for the tears are trembling in your eyes—do not repress them, but permit them to embalm the memory of an *old maid*.

From the New England Magazine.

Autobiography of Mathew Carey.

LETTER VI.

In 1792 or 1793, feeling for the sufferings and wretchedness of the numerous Irish emigrants who arrived in this city, many of them pennyless, and in a most forlorn situation in every respect, I called a meeting at the Coffee house, of a number of the most respectable and influential Irishmen in the city—and, having previously prepared a constitution, submitted it to the meeting, by which it was adopted, an association being formed, under the title of "The Hibernian Society for the relief of emigrants from Ireland." Hugh Holmes, a man of as kind and friendly a heart, and of as amiable a temper and manners, and withal as jovial and festive a companion, as any native of the Emerald Isle, that ever lived, to whose friendship and kindness I was frequently indebted, was elected President, and I was at the same time elected Secretary, in which office I officiated for a number of years. This society exists in full and beneficent operation at the present day. It has been extremely useful to many hundreds of emigrants—some of whom are now in easy and affluent circumstances, who, but for their aid and advice, might have pined in penury. The treasury has a handsome fund, the interests of which is adequate to the current demands on the society.

There was at that period, a society of Irishmen in Philadelphia, under the title of "The Friendly Sons of St. Patrick." Although their object was solely a jovial celebration of the anniversary of the patron saint of the island, and there could, therefore, be no real ground of rivalship between the two societies, the old society was somewhat jealous of the new. And two eminent merchants, belonging to the two societies, having met at the door of one of them, they had angry words on the subject, which, both being high-tempered and passionate, soon eventuated in a pitched battle, wherein the advocate of the Hibernian Society came off victorious. The name of the latter was Robert Rainey—long since dead, without leaving any relations behind in this country; but I withhold the name of his antagonist, out of respect to his son, now living.

In 1793 and 1794, I was seized with a theatrical mania, and used to attend in Chesnut street, particularly in the former year, about twice for every three times the theatre was open. I wrote in each year a set of Dramatic criticisms, which induced Wignal and Reinagle to send Mr. Rowson, the prompter, (now employed in the Boston Custom House) to offer me the freedom of the house, which I declined for the reasons assigned in the annexed letter.

"Gentlemen, while I am duly sensible of your kindness, I am obliged decline its acceptance, for reasons which you must deem satisfactory. If I accepted it, and praised the performers and performances, as I am well disposed to do, whenever I can with justice and propriety, it would be said that I was paying for my seat by puffing. On the other hand, should I exercise any severity, as would sometimes be proper (but which I shall always do with reluctance) I would be charged with ingratitude for making so ill a return for your kindness. To avoid all such ill-natured observations, I will hold myself free to censure or praise as the case may require.

Yours, &c. M. CAREY."

In the fall of 1796, I was zealously engaged with half a dozen or more citizens in the formation of a Sunday School Society, the first, I believe, ever established in this country, of which the Right Rev. Bishop White was and is President. This led to the formation of the many hundreds, that exist at present in the United States.

About the year 1796, William Cobbet, who had previously written and published anonymously, came before the public *in propria persona*, as a writer and publisher.

In the account of his life, published about that period, he made mention of me in rather favorable terms to me.—Some surry scribblers, who did not dare to attack him themselves, strove to embroil us together; and the most practicable means they could devise to accomplish this sinister and unworthy purpose, was, to hold out the idea, that he was afraid of me. This was distinctly stated in four pamphlets and several newspapers.

This was copying the example set by children, in a crowd of their fellows, who, when any little bickering takes place between two of their companions, pat each on the back, and encourage him to begin the onset, by persuading him that his antagonist is afraid of him. Of this very humane and honorable propensity, Smollet availed himself in Peregrine Pickle, where, in a duel between Jolter and Pallet, both consummate cowards, to prevent them from running away, to which denouement both were inclined, they were pushed towards each other by Pickle and Tom Pipes. One of those doughty heroes, having uttered something like an Indian yell, so terrified the other, that he ran off, as if a roaring lion was at his heels.

I have no hesitation in acknowledging that I was very much afraid of Cobbet, and dreaded to enter the lists with such a powerful adversary, a controversy with whom I regarded as a most serious evil. He had displayed his talents as a formidable antagonist both before and after laying aside his incognito. It is not wonderful, therefore, that I sought to avoid polemics with him, knowing the extreme severity of his pen—the great influence he had on public opinion—and the danger of his injuring me in my business and in my standing in society—as there is no character, however pure or sacred, that is not more or less impaired by a succession of attacks by a powerful writer. The case of General Washington affords a pregnant proof of the correctness of this theory; for notwithstanding his inestimable services, his immaculate character, and the veneration in which he was held, not merely by the great body of his fellow citizens, but by the civilized world, his standing was temporarily impaired among a large portion of his fellow citizens, by the reiterated abuse he received during the effervescence that took place in consequence of his signature of Jay's Treaty. When such was the fate of this mighty Cedar of Lebanon, what chance would such a slender reed as I stand, under similar circumstances?

One of those scribblers, a certain Joseph Scott, wrote a pamphlet against Cobbet, entitled the Blue Shop, in allusion to the colour of his windows and shutters. In the preface he made some kind mention of me, and brought it and the title to me previously to publication, to inquire whether, in common with other booksellers, I would allow it to be advertised for sale in my store. I urged and prayed him to omit the part in question, lest it might commit me with Cobbet. But the mulishness of all the mules in Andalusia, could not exceed that of Scott. He would not alter an iota, although I solemnly declared that on no other terms would I allow it to enter my store. He it knows that I had not seen the pamphlet, or known any thing of its having been in the press, or even written, before that moment. During the time he was engaged on it, I was absent from Philadelphia in Boston.

Being always of opinion, that prevention is far better than cure, I wrote Cobbet the following letter, to countervail the efforts of those who sought to array us against each other.

SEPTEMBER 6, 1796.

"Sir,—I regret exceedingly the introduction of my name into your Life; not that I have any reason to complain of the manner in which it is done; for, without any affectation of modesty, I think the compliments paid me are rather greater than I deserve.

"My regret arises from the occasion it has since given to no less than four writers to couple our names together—and apparently with a view to lead to a literary warfare between us.

"I feel no hesitation about declaring, that this would, for various reasons, be to me highly disagreeable. My wish is to live peaceably; therefore I am desirous to avoid controversies of every kind. My business demands my whole attention; therefore I want the leisure such an irksome affair would require; and moreover, every prudent man would sedulously seek to avoid, while it could be avoided without dishonour, the probable issue of a controversy carried on, as, I believe, ours would be.

"For these, and other reasons, I am induced to take this step, as a precautionary measure; according to the old adage, 'an ounce of prevention is worth a pound of cure.'

"I therefore inform you, that I have never written or published a line or sentence respecting you; and that it is my determination to pursue the same line of conduct, unless (which I hope will not be the case) I am driven to a different course by unprovoked aggression.

I am, Sir,
Your obedient servant,
MATHEW CAREY."

"Mr. William Cobbet."

To this he made the following courteous reply:

PHILAD. 7th Sept. 1796.

"Sir,—Hurry has prevented me from answering your polite note sooner. Be assured, that you cannot have a greater aversion to a [illegible] or a greater contempt for the miserable wretches who have manifested the malicious desire of involving us in one. It is my sincere desire to live in peace with all the booksellers—and towards none does this desire direct itself [more] than towards Mr. Carey.

I am your most humble and obedient servant,
"Mr. M. Carey." W. COBBET."

LETTER VII.

Some months afterwards I was attacked in the United States Gazette, by John Ward Fenno, a rash, thoughtless, and imprudent young man, who had succeeded his father in the proprietorship and management of that paper. Cobbet, who patronized Fenno, copied into "the Porcupine's Gazette" some of that young man's abuse.

Still desirous of avoiding, if possible, an open collision with a man whom I justly regarded as a most formidable antagonist, I wrote him the following letter.

MR COBBET,—"I am concerned to find that you appear disposed to force me into a paper warfare with you, whether I will or no. This does not correspond with the declaration in your billet of September 7, 'It is my sincere desire to live in peace with all the booksellers—and towards none does this desire direct itself [more] than towards Mr. Carey.'

"The aversion I formerly expressed to this warfare has not diminished. On the contrary, it is stronger than ever. I therefore make this one more effort to avoid it. Should we be engaged in it, I am determined to be able to exculpate myself from its consequences, whatever they may be.

"I have merited no ill treatment at your hands, except for the sin of differing from you, *toto cœlo*, in political opinions. I have done you no injury. In the account of your Life, you professed your gratitude towards me; what has cancelled this debt?

"I have, you must acknowledge, taken no common pains to escape a contest with you. To me it would be as irksome, as can well be conceived. For if you slander and abuse me, what am I to do? Very unfortunately, in bodily strength I am far your inferior.—Were I, as, in my humble opinion, every man ought, in such a case, to attempt to procure redress by the cudgel, for the injuries of the pen, it is more than probable I should only meet with an aggravation of the injury. But it is no reason, because I am weaker than you, that I am therefore to be subject to your unprovoked attacks.

"Shall I return slander for slander, abuse for abuse? In this line I am unpractised. I despise a recurrence to those weapons. Besides, the utmost of my ingenuity could devise nothing to add to what has been written against you ineffectually. I scorn to borrow scurrility from any man. I hope there is no vanity in the declaration, that in fair, open, gentlemanly controversy, there lives not a man from whom I would shrink—but abuse I have never employed, and never shall willingly.

"Should I sue you for damages?—Poor satisfaction to be derived from dancing attendance in courts, to have perhaps a few hundred dollars damages decreed, after an expense of time worth probably double the amount!

"What other alternative remains? You fight no duels. In this latter mode, the inequality arising from a disparity of strength and size, and from my lameness, is done away. But to this *ultima ratio* there are strong objections. Arms have been your trade for years. I have never drawn but two triggers in my life. Here, therefore, the inequality returns, though not in so great a degree. But this is not my only objection. I have a wife and four small children to support. On my industry they depend. I owe it to them to incur no honourably-avoidable risque: this motive, and a decent regard for the laws of the state, induce me to take every step that can be taken with propriety, to avert a commencement of hostilities. But powerful as these motives are, and powerful they must surely be allowed, no man shall abuse or insult me with impunity.

"I once more, sir, in the same spirit as dictated my former letter, declare, that I have never written or published a line or sentence against you. I have long done writing on politics. I have no concern in nor control over the Daily Advertiser; and cannot, therefore, be responsible for its contents. In fact, although I regard it as extremely well conducted in general, yet articles have appeared in it, which I disapprove as much as any thing that has ever appeared in your paper.

"I should be extremely sorry to have this letter ascribed, on the one hand, to a desire of intimidating you, or, on the other, to any fear of you. They are both equally remote from my heart. My wish is peace. I have done nothing to provoke hostility. Alone as in my power, I shall avoid it—when it comes I shall know how to meet it.

"This letter, like my former, is intended for your own perusal. The other, contrary, to my wishes, was divulged. Some anonymous miscreant scoundrel, whom perhaps I may discover and repay, stated it to be a deprecation of your wrath, for injuries I had offered. Heaven and hell are not more opposed to each other, than this idea is to truth.

MATHEWCAREY."

To this he made a harsh and angry reply, and continued to copy Fenno's squibs. I then sought to intimidate him, and wrote him the most severe letter I ever penned, of which I annex a specimen.

"Wretch as you are, accursed by God, and hated by man, the most tremendous scourge that hell ever vomited forth to curse a people, by sowing discord among them, I desire not the honour of being abused or vilified by you. I have not leisure to attend to a controversy, unless I am driven to recommence the trade of newspaper printing, and make a profession of scribbling; this, if I cannot escape your coarse, low-lived abuse, I shall certainly and infallibly do—and then I will hold you up to the execration of mankind.

"But no; I will never disgrace my paper with your detested name. Callous and case-hardened, you draw subsistence from your infamy and notoriety. "Hoot'd and hooted by the pointing crowd," you care not, provided you can amass money enough to secure you a competence at the close of your dishonourable career.

But your writings I shall cut up, and strip of their sophistry, as to make 'Folly's self to stare' and wonder how she could possibly have been so long duped by you.

* * * * *

"To send a challenge to a blasted, poxed, loathsome coward, who, a disgrace to the name of a soldier, when he was called to account for his villainy, hen-heartedly took refuge under the strong arm of the law, and swore his life against the challenger, would sink me almost to a level with yourself. But, detested miscreant, if ever you dare approach the throne of heaven, pour out thanksgivings that I am so far inferior to you in bodily strength. Were I able to grapple with you single-handed, I swear by all my hopes of happiness, the inmost recesses of your dungeon-like labyrinths should not screen you from my vengeance! Heavens! what pride! what pleasure! I should feel in dragging you reeking from your den, and cow-skinning you, till Argus himself should not be able to perceive a hair's breadth upon your carcass but were upon sore; so that were you and lazarus candidates for the commiseration of the public, you would carry off the palm."

DECEMBER 22d, 1796.

It has been generally supposed, and with some appearance of justice, that I was in a violent passion when I wrote this letter. This is a great error.—Mrs. Carey sat opposite to me, while I was writing; and, as I wrote a dozen or twenty lines, I read them to her, and we burst into a fit of laughter at the extreme severity of the style—after which I resumed my pen.

This letter did not produce the effect of silencing him. However he seemed undetermined for some days what to do. The letter was sent on a Monday, and unnoticed by him till the following Saturday, when he opened his batteries on me—and his attacks became more virulent than before. This induced me to publish a "Plumb Pudding for Peter Porcupine," in which I handled him with great severity in his own abusive style, and therein published our correspondence.

To turn this publication into ridicule, he sent his servant with some venison and jelly between two plates, in return for the Plumb Pudding. I did not feel disposed to let the affair pass *sub silentio*—and sent back his present by a stout Irish porter, above six feet high, with directions to let the plates fall in the middle of Cobbet's store, and, if possible, in his presence, and to be ready to defend himself in the event of aggression, pledging myself that I would, as far as the nature of the case permitted, bear him harmless. He performed the service faithfully, as he said—gave a scowling look of defiance at Cobbet, and came away unmolested.

This publication gave rise to a slight altercation with Robert Goodloe Harper. On the day of publication, he came to my store in company with Messrs. Swift, Coit and Dana, three members of Congress, and observed—"I understand you have been giving it to Cobbet." —"Yes," says I, "I have treated him in his own style I have no idea of fighting a man with a small sword, who has a wheelbarrow full of brickbats to knock my brains out. I have given him brickbat for brickbat." After some further conversation, "Give me," says he, "a copy; for I like to read *all these blackguard things*." Irritated by this rudeness, I said, "then, sir, you must like to read your own speeches for by —— *they are among the most blackguard things that have appeared in this country*." He bit his lip, changed colour, and appeared undetermined whether or not to knock me down, which he could readily have done. At length, he walked off quietly, with tarnished laurels. I was, as may be supposed, tickled with the result, and mentioned the affair to all who came to my store in the afternoon. It made its way to the beer houses in the evening; to the Aurora in the morning; and into a large portion of the Democratic papers throughout the Union in due course.

Philadelphia, December 28, 1833.

* I should have some reluctance about republishing these extracts and letters, but that all the abuse ever levelled at me by Cobbet is embalmed in "Cobbet's works" published in London in the year 1801, in 12 vols. and will be read when I am dead and gone. It is therefore not improper to record some portion of the off set matter.

NIGHT.—By JAMES MONTGOMERY.

Night is the time to rest;
How sweet, when labors close,
To gather round an aching breast,
The curtain of repose;
Stretch the tired limbs and lay the head
Upon our own delightful bed!

Night is the time for dreams;
The gay romance of life,
When truth that is and truth that seems
Blended in fantastic strife,
Ah! visions less beguiling far
Than waking dreams by day-light are!

Night is the time for toil;
To plough the classic field,
Intent to find the buried spoil
Its wealthy furrows yield;
Till all is ours that sages taught,
That poet's sung, or heroes wrought.

Night is the time to weep;
To wet with unseen tears
Those graves of memory, where sleep
The joys of other years;
Hopes that were angels in their birth,
But perished young, like things of earth!

Night is the time to watch;
On ocean's dark expanse,
To hail the Pleiades, or catch
The full-moon's earliest glance
That brings unto the home-sick mind
All we have loved and left behind.

Night is the time for care;
Brooding on hours misspent,
To see the spectre of despair
Come to our lonely tent;
Like Brutus midst his slumbering host,
Startled by Cæsar's stalwart ghost.

Night is the time to muse;
Then from the eye the soul
Takes flight and with expanding views
Beyond the starry pole,
Descries athwart the abyss of night
The dawn of uncreated light.

Night is the time to pray;
Our Saviour oft withdrew
To desert mountains far away,
So will his followers do,
Steal from the throng to haunts untrod,
And hold communion there with God.

Night is the time for death:
When all around is peace,
Calmly to yield the weary breath,
From sin and suffering cease;
Think of heaven's bliss, and give the sign
To parting friends—such death be mine!

CHRISTINA, QUEEN OF SWEDEN.

Christina, daughter of the great Gustavus Adolphus, king of Sweden, was born in 1626. When about two years old she was taken by her father to Calmar; the governor hesitated whether to give the usual salute, lest the infant should be terrified by the noise of the cannon. Gustavus being consulted, replied, after a moment's hesitation, "Fire! the girl is the daughter of a soldier, and should be accustomed to it early." The salute being given, the princess clapped her hands and cried, "More, more!" Delighted with her courage, Gustavus afterwards took her to a review, and perceiving the pleasure she took in the military show, exclaimed, "Very well: you shall go, I am resolved, where you shall have enough of this." Gustavus was prevented by death from fulfilling his promise; and Christina, in her memoirs, laments that she was not permitted to learn the art of war under so great a master, and regrets that during her life she never marched at the head of an army, nor ever witnessed a battle.

On the death of her father, she was proclaimed queen, at the age of seven years, and appeared to take pleasure in the pomp and dignity of her station. She discovered in her childhood a distaste for the society and occupations of her sex, while she delighted in violent exercises, in exertion of strength, and feats of activity. She understood eight languages, and possessed a taste for the severer sciences; the study of civil policy, legislation and history, the knowledge of which she derived from its original sources: Thucydides, Polybius and Tacitus, were among her favourite authors.

Christina having completed her eighteenth year, assumed the reins of government, to the conduct of which she proved herself fully equal. An accident happened in the beginning of her reign, which displayed the strength and equanimity of her mind. As she was at the chapel of the castle of Stockholm, with the principal lords of her court, attending divine service, a poor wretch, disordered in his intellects, came to the place with the design of assassinating the queen. He chose that moment for the preparation of his design, when the assembly was performing what, in the Swedish church, is termed an *act of recollection*; in which each individual, kneeling and covering his face, performs a silent and separate devotion. At this instant, the lunatic, rushing through the crowd, ascended a balustrade, within which the queen knelt. Baron Brake, chief justice of Sweden, being first alarmed, cried out, while the guards crossed their partisans, to prevent the approach of the madman; but he furiously striking them aside, leaped the barrier, and with a knife he had concealed in his sleeve, aimed a blow at the queen. Christina, evading the stroke, pushed the captain of the guards, who, throwing himself upon the assassin, seized him by the hair. All this passed in a moment; the man was known to be deranged, and therefore not suspected to have accomplices. They satisfied themselves with putting him under restraint; and the queen, without any apparent emotion, returned to her devotions; while the people, with a lively interest for the fate of their sovereign, showed great alarm and agitation. Some time after, another accident happened to Christina, which brought her into greater danger than the former. Some ships of war had been built at Stockholm, by her orders, which she wished to inspect. As for this purpose she crossed a narrow plank, led by Admiral Herring, his foot slipped, and he fell, drawing the queen with him, into water ninety feet in depth. Anthony Steinberg, equerry to Christina, plunged instantly into the sea, and caught the queen's robe, and by the help of the bystanders drew her on shore. She preserved her presence of mind during the whole time: "take care of the admiral," cried she, the moment her head was raised above the water. When brought on shore she neither expressed fear, nor betrayed any emotion, but, dining in public the same day, gave a humorous turn to the adventure.

The rank which by its splendour had at first flattered her imagination, she at length began to feel a burthen; and, after mature deliberation, determined on abdicating the throne, and in an assembly convened for that purose, resigned the crown to her cousin Gustavus. In quitting the scene of her regal power, she appeared as if escaping from a prison: having arrived at a small brook which divides the kingdoms of Denmark and Sweden, she alighted from her carriage, and leaning over the stream, exclaimed, "At length I am free and out of Sweden, whither I hope never to return." Dismissing with her women the habit of her sex, she assumed that of the other. "I would be a man," said she "but it is not that I love men, because they are men, but because they are not women."

The temper of Christina appear to have been vindictive. Accustomed to govern, she knew not how to resign with her rank the power which that rank had bestowed. On one occasion, sending her secretary to Stockholm, shortly after her abdication, she said to him, "If you fail in your duty, not all the power of the king of Sweden, though you should take refuge in his arms, should save your life." A musician had quitted her service for that of the duke of Savoy in consequence of which she wrote to the Duke as follows:—"He lives only for me; and if he does not sing for me, he shall not sing for any body. It is his duty to live only in my service, and if he does not, he shall severely repent it." Like all human characters, that of Christina seems to have been mingled; her wit, courage, talents, activity, magnanimity and patronage of learning, are worthy of praise. When speaking of herself, she says she is "ambitious, haughty, impetuous, disdainful and sceptical." It must be allowed, that early seated on a throne, and accustomed to exercise authority, she was unused to opposition, and corrupted by power, which rendered her temper restless and impatient of affront. Subject to extremes, in her emulation of the severer virtues of one sex, she lost sight of her delicacy and decorum of the other, and forgot to add to the reason and fortitude which belong to *men*, the gentleness and modesty which adorn a *woman*.

This extraordinary woman died at Rome, in 1689, in the sixty-third year of her age.

There is nothing more dreadful to an author than neglect; compared with which, reproach, hatred, and opposition are names of happiness; yet this worst, this meanest fate, every one who dares to write has reason to fear.

He who is accustomed to commune with himself in retirement, will, sometimes at least, be impressed with the truths which the multitude will not tell him.

Pantheon, Rome.

The engraving above is from a beautiful view of the celebrated Pantheon at Rome, built on the *campus Martius*, by Agrippa, the favourite of Augustus. It was consecrated by Pope Boniface in 607, to the Virgin Mary and all the martyres; hence it is still called St. Maria ad Martyres. It is still more commonly called the *rotunda*, on account of its form. It is justly considered one of the finest edifices of Rome, and the artist has succeeded in conveying an excellent idea of its beautiful proportions. The roof is of stone, and vaulted, and through a large opening in the centre of the roof, the whole of the vast interior is lighted. The portico, which is in an excellent state of preservation, seems to have been erected at a period later than the temple itself. It consists of sixteen columns of oriental granite, each of which is fifteen feet in circumference. The interior was formerly adorned with the most beautiful statues of the various deities, of which the best were carried to Constantinople by Constantine. At present there are in the eight niches, eight fine columns, placed there by the Emperor Adrian. The height of the temple is one hundred and thirty-seven feet, and the width the same. The diameter of the opening in the cupola is twenty-seven feet. The floor is paved with porphyry. The whole edifice has suffered much from the emperors, the barbarians and the popes. This building should not be confounded with a smaller Pantheon of the *Minerva Medica*.

MODES OF COURTSHIP.

Taking it for granted, that the declaration of the sentiment of love is a privilege of the men, founded on nature and sanctioned by custom, the various modes of making that declaration by them, and of accepting or refusing it by the women, were we able to give a perfect account of it, would make one of the most curious and entertaining parts of human history, and equally furnish matters of speculation for the intelligent lady and the philosopher. It is held as a general rule, that the declaration of love was the peculiar privilege of the men; but, as all general rules are liable to exceptions, there are also a few to this. An Israelitish widow had, by law, a power of claiming in marriage the brother of her deceased husband; in which case, as the privilege of the male was transferred to the female, that of the female was likewise transferred to the male; he had the power of refusing: the refusal, however, was attended with some mortifying circumstances; the woman whom he had thus slighted, was to come unto him in the presence of the elders of the city, and to loose the shoe from his foot, and spit in his face.

To man, by nature bold and intrepid, and invested with unlimited power of asking, a refusal was of little consequence; but to woman, more timid and modest, and whose power of asking was limited to the brother of her deceased husband, it was not only an affront, but a real injury, as every one would conclude that the refusal arose from some well-grounded cause, and would therefore despise the woman, that she could have but little chance of a future husband: hence, perhaps, it was thought necessary to fix some public stigma on the person who was so ungallant as not to comply with the addresses of a woman.

A custom somewhat similar to this remains at present among some of the Indian tribes, particularly the Hurons and Iroquois. When a wife dies, the husband is obliged to marry the sister, or, in her stead, the woman whom the family of the deceased wife shall choose for him. A widow is also obliged to marry one of the brothers of the deceased husband. The same custom is observed in the Caroline islands.

In the isthmus of Darien, we are told, the right of asking is promiscuously exerted by both sexes, who declare their love without the least embarrassment. In Greece, the sexes having but little intercourse with each other, the lover is obliged to discover his passion by inscribing the name of his mistress on the walls of his house, on the bark of the trees of a public walk, or the leaves of his book; it was customary also to deck the door of the house where his fair one lived with flowers and garlands; which were of great use among the Greeks in all affairs of love. When a man united his garland, it was a declaration of his having been subdued by that passion; and when a woman composed a garland, it was a tacit confession of the same thing.

CAPTAIN CHICKEN AND THE GENTLE SOPHIA.

Sophy Molony was the daughter of the Widow Molony, a very pretty girl, of a petite size, small features, and soft blue eyes; but above all, so distinguished by a sweet and gentle temper and a small soft voice, as to be universally known amongst her friends and acquaintances as the gentle Sophia. It was a pity such a sweet and good-tempered girl should not have a husband, but she had not long to wait, and with such a pretty face and good temper to boot, it would have been a shame if she had.

There lived in the neighborhood, a man of most formidable reputation, whose name was Captain Chicken. This same Chicken was a tremendous fierce cock. His temper was so choleric, his disposition so savage, his manner so brutal, his habits so rough, nay the expression of his countenance and his figure was so fearful, that he would strike a quaker into the hearts of the most dauntless. The Captain was six feet two inches, with dark, ferocious, rolling eyes, Herculean frame, and a stentorian voice that made one quake at the very sound. He was hasty, quarrelsome, and obstinate, and he had been dismissed from his majesty's service, simply because he introduced horror and destruction into the ranks in the course of his tempestuous life.

Such was the man whom fate had destined to become the husband of the gentle Sophia. This tremendous Fierbras, this civilised savage, and rather well-dressed barbarian—this formidable Captain, who seemed to have been born without one single feeling, was at length struck with the most violent and absorbing love for the gentle Sophia. He, who had made so many victims, became himself the victim of the tender passion. He premeditated marriage—Mrs. Molony was frightened out of her wits at the bare idea of such a thing. The match, in a worldly point of view, was not amiss—the Captain was a pale man of about forty; Sophia was of unexceptionable descent: a chicken of excellent brood, and of a tolerably rich one to boot.—But despite of these advantages and of others, the Captain was considered, not only the very worst man for a husband, but likewise the very last person likely to engage the affections of so soft and timid a being as the gentle Sophia. But see how strangely people may be mistaken. The gentle Sophia accepted the attentions of the terrible Captain. Soon she returned his love and signified her readiness to become his chicken.

The union of such beings appeared monstrous. What a contrast! the gentleness of the dove on one side, the ferocity of the tiger on the other; nay, the very external appearance of the parties was sufficient to strike the beholders with astonishment. Fancy the tall Herculean figure, the six feet two of the captain, with the frail slender form, the four feet six of his intended bride—fancy the fearful manner, the ferocious expression of the Chicken, and the mild deportment, the indescribable softness of the gentle girl.

"She will have him," said Mrs. Molony, in a disconsolate tone: "there's no use arguing the matter. Bless my soul! only think dear Mrs. Hopkins, what a perverse taste? He'll be the death of the poor girl."

The gentle Sophia, a few days after this lamentation, did fulfil her doom, as her mother called the wedding ceremony, and she became bona fide Mrs. Chicken. The mother resolved to give her child as much as possible of her company, thinking no doubt, thereby to check the brutality of the terrible captain.

The honeymoon passed off in "uninterrupted bliss"—connubial transports—mutual tenderness—happiness supreme, &c. and all that sort of thing, which people say attend on the rash perpetration of matrimony. During the first thirty days of their offence, Captain Chicken was observed to have become as soft as a lamb. Mrs. Molony stared and wondered.

Alas! the honeymoon soon passed; Captain Chicken began to give vent to some of his storms; Alas, for the gentle Sophia! she discovered her mistake—it was too late. Her case was a common one, and sympathy is therefore somewhat lessened.

Mrs. Molony had now a serious idea of proposing separation to the ill-assorted couple.—One morning she was deeply engaged in these speculations, when Mrs. Hopkins and another friend called, in quest of small scandal to retail among the neighbors for the ensuing day or two. The gossips found poor dear Mrs. Molony plunged in affliction.

"'Tis a terrible thing, indeed," said she "the captain's savage humors get worse and worse every day. I believe he *beats* her; nay, I'm sure he does, the horrible barbarian!"

"You don't say so, Mrs. Molony?" quoth Mrs. Hopkins, "Why then 'tis time to bring about a separation. Well, well, I always said it would come to this; but the poor dear gentle Sophia would not listen to those who knew what they were about."

"There they are at lunch, in the next room," said Mrs. Molony, "and I am surprised the storm has not commenced."

Scarcely had Mrs. M. uttered these words, than the storm, as if to remove her surprise, began to give serious indications of its approach. The stentorian lungs of Captain Chicken commenced to play, and presently the shrill, loud ones of Mrs. Chicken were heard in discordant concert, jostling, as it were, with her lord and master's more vigorous pipe.

"There they are!" said Mr. Molony: "I knew it would come at last."

"How very shocking!" exclaimed Mrs. Hopkins. "Such a sweet gentle being as poor dear Sophia! Oh, he is a savage!"

"A real Canibal—a Russian— a monster!" said the afflicted mother, applying a pocket handkerchief to her eyes.

The matrimonial tempest now raged in all its fury. The roar was loud but confused; not a single word could be caught, except a single

"Oh, you monster!" from the lips of the cruel-[illegible]

"[illegible] this time," exclaimed Mrs. [illegible]

[illegible]

"[illegible]," screamed Mrs. [illegible] "the Lord knows what may happen with [illegible]"

[illegible] and her [illegible] was rushed [illegible]. The door was burst open, [illegible] Captain Chicken [illegible] had taken hold [illegible] while Captain Chicken [illegible] the scolding Captain Chicken [illegible] of the smart fervour [illegible]. He was bleeding copiously [illegible] the women. This [illegible] however, served to check the fervour [illegible] of the women, for Heaven only [illegible] what the gentle Sophia might have accomplished with a poker, which she could perform [illegible]. Never was the gallant Captain Chicken so completely disconcerted [illegible] than [illegible] that the other Chicken [illegible].

A deep and very [illegible] pause ensued. "[illegible] the meaning of this?" inquired Mrs. [illegible], [illegible] a little discomfited.

"Why, really," muttered the Captain, sheepishly, "Mrs. Chicken is such a—shocking bad [illegible]—she won't listen—[illegible]—she is so [illegible] and—[illegible]!"

"Hold your tongue, Mr. Chicken," cried the [illegible]. "You ought to be ashamed of [illegible] this house I will have my own way, [illegible]!"

"[illegible] my dear Sophia, you need not be so [illegible]," [illegible] the captain. "Your constant [illegible]!"

"I'll be as violent as I choose, Mr. Chicken," [illegible] the gentle Sophia, still holding the [illegible], "and now, go and wash your face, and learn to behave yourself."

Captain Chicken very [illegible] went out of the room to wash his face. He [illegible] some [illegible] to be brushed away by Mrs. [illegible] and her wondering friends.

"Serves him right," said the author, "I am glad to see that my poor dear Sophy is a woman of spirit."

(Inserted by Request.)

Lines on the Rev. Mr. Maffit's revisiting the City of Philadelphia.

"Terum vivere amem
Terum obeam lubens."—*Hor.*

And hast thou come, lov'd friend of mine,
And shall I hear thy voice again?
And will those mellow notes of thine
Roll sweet o'er Judah's harp of flame?

Hast thou, bright son of genius, come,
To shed thy halo o'er our land?
To guide the pilgrim to his home;
A radiant light I see thee stand.

The [illegible] [illegible] blow again,
From Zion's [illegible] it sound,
Pour pleasure into hearts of pain,
And make the Saviour's name resound.

I hail thee, servant of the Lord,
Transmit thy message [illegible],
When thou, from God's most precious word,
Shall [illegible] for our [illegible].

Let not thy manly brow turn pale,
When envy would thy peace destroy,
And rude detraction pours his tale
To blast thy opening buds of joy.

Let not thy eye, which now upturns,
One moment quit the glorious prize,
But onward, where bright seraphs burn,
Go, claim thy mansion in the skies.

I've heard thee, messenger of Heaven!
Thy voice like music, lull my soul—
Like Zephyrs, at the close of even,
As o'er my raptur'd heart they stole.

I've heard thee speak of other lands
Upon the far off distant shore,
Where [illegible] skies, that world expands;
And soothe all the landscape o'er.

There may'st meet thee, favoured one,
Our children too, shall join the song—
Shall [illegible] their sire's return,
And roll the heavenly notes along. W.

COMMUNICATION.

LINES

On the death of an Infant daughter of Abner and Maria Elmes.

Like a fair flower o'er which the storm
Hath rudely past—thy tender form
Hath faded, but thy soul sublime
Rests in a more congenial clime.

Thy little breast has ceased to heave,
And though thy relatives may grieve,
'Tis God's decree, and they should bow
With resignation to him now.

Their hopes indeed might be forlorn
If no bright resurrection morn,
Shed light upon the silent tomb
To rob pale Death of half its gloom—

Led on by faith, we may behold
The victor's palm, the crown of gold,
And bring our spirits near the throne
Where death and sorrow are not known.

T. R.

FOREIGN VARIETIES.

On the sunny hill of St. Anne, near the village of Combs, in the Aube, in France, there is still growing a venerable oak, which, according to ancient records, was planted in the year 1070, in the time of the first [illegible] of the Counts of Champagne, 30 years before the first crusade, and 4 years after the battle of Hastings, when William the Norman conquered England, and consequently is now 764 years old. It is 33 feet high up to the branches, and measures in girth, above the roots, 31 feet, its top is thick, but does not extend very wide; the trunk is so completely hollow, that it appears to be supported only by the bark. At the beginning of the present century it appeared to be dying, but it afterwards revived, and last year it bore acorns.

The audience of the Marseilles theatre, were not long since much alarmed by a fire, which, fortunately, was not attended by any serious consequences. During the representation of *William Tell*, the green curtain, which was drawn round the chandelier in the moonlight scene, not having the hooks affixed as usual to secure its descent, came in contact with the lights, and was instantly in flames. The ladies rose in great consternation to make their escape, and the people in the pit, fearing that the chandelier was about to fall, all rushed from the centre; it having been slowly let down, however, the flames were extinguished, and order having been restored the performance proceeded without further interruption.

The Hangman Superseded.—The Inverness Town Council have resolved to dispense with the further services of the executioner, whose extraordinary emoluments are thus described by the *Inverness Courier*:—"Donald Ross was appointed executioner in 1812, with a salary of 16*l* per annum. As most public appointments of a rare and difficult nature are accompanied with fees and perquisites, independent of salary, Donald had various [illegible] at the public purse. First, he was provided with a house, bed, and bedding. Second, he was allowed 36 peats weekly from the [illegible] of the petty customs. Third, he had a [illegible] of coals out of every cargo of English coals [illegible] in the town. Fourth, he was allowed a piece of coal, as large as he could carry, out of every cargo of Scotch coals. Fifth, he had a peck of oatmeal out of every hundred bolls landed at the shore. Sixth, he had a fish from every creel or basket of fish brought to the market. Seventh, he had a penny for every [illegible] of oatmeal sold at the market. Eighth, he had a peck of salt out of every cargo. Ninth, he was allowed every year a suit of clothes, two shirts, two pair of stockings, a hat, and two pair of shoes. Added to these fixed and regular sources of income, Donald levied black mail on the lieges in the shape of Christmas boxes, and had besides a sum of 5*l* at every execution at which he presided. Now all these items must have amounted to 30*l* or 40*l* per annum; and, there have been just three executions since Donald [illegible] to office, they must have cost the town nearly [illegible] each execution. It is worthy of remark that the [illegible] was [illegible] a very 'unlucky end.' He had gone to Elgin on professional business, and [illegible] on his return, about Forres, by a mob of [illegible] boys and lads, who maltreated him in so shameful a manner that he died on the spot. The [illegible] of the mob were, however, very properly tried and transported."

Five master workmen and a workman belonging to the cotton manufactories of Ghent, a short time since went to Brussels, and waited upon the king with a petition asking for a revision of the tariff laws, with a view to the removal of the distress under which the [illegible] is [illegible]. To the petition there were 3,730 signatures. The King, after listening to the deputation with great attention, promised the co-operation of the government, so far as it had [illegible], and pointed out those measures of relief which must emanate from the legislature. Had they called upon King Andrew, they would have been sent away with an answer much less satisfactory.

The expense of [illegible] railways are [illegible] [illegible] £[illegible] per mile has been [illegible] [illegible] of laying a double set of tracks [illegible] estimate of that from London to Birmingham averages £21,[illegible] per mile. The annual expense of working a locomotive engine on the Manchester railway was estimated [illegible] at £[illegible] [illegible] according to Mr. [illegible] of Glasgow, £[illegible] [illegible] actually expended for the [illegible].

A man named Durden, is now under sentence of death in England, for the crime of attempting to drown a little girl, 13 years of age [illegible] a drunken frolic, he held [illegible] until he was [illegible]. The child was saved by a person who observed the transaction.

The Quebec Mercury has the following "Hitherto criminals condemned to death in Greece have been shot, but henceforth their heads are to be cut off. For this purpose a guillotine has been framed, and its effect tried upon criminals. One of these machines has been sent to Thebes for the execution of two capital convicts. Not a Greek, however, was found willing to become the executioner, and this repugnance is strengthened by the circumstance that the man who constructed the instrument of death, died immediately after it was finished. A Bavarian soldier of one of the working companies has undertaken the task about to be performed at Thebes."

A writer in Fraser's Magazine, after noticing the difficulties under which people labour in obtaining a faithful distribution of their property after death, suggests the following novel remedy:—"I propose," says he, "that a public executor be appointed under the sanction of Government, that an office be opened, and a sufficient number of clerks employed to carry out the business of a public executorship, on such terms as may pay the expenses of the establishment; with which may be usefully connected a court of arbitration which should settle all questions of dispute between claimants who were willing to sign a consent to that effect, without going into the interminable Court of Chancery."

The list of pensioners on the civil lists of England, Scotland and Ireland, contains several hundred names, many of them titled persons, and most of them ladies. The grants are for various sums, descending from 1,000*l*, as low as 14*l* a year; but the 500*l* and 600*l* pensions are very numerous. The name of Mrs. Harriet Arbuthnot appears early on the roll; 930*l* annually is her share of the fund. A Mr. Robert Ashworth receives 1,003*l*. A Mr. John Barton de Marquiere, 898*l*; Lord Bloomfield, 93*l*; Lady Hill, 900*l*; Mr. Holmes, 500*l*; and so on, through nineteen columns of closely printed names.

The anagram for omnibus should be *sue* us in.

The proceedings of the last session of the British Parliament, occupy no less than 6670 large octavo pages.

The King of Prussia has issued an Ordonnance, declaring that all persons under accusation of crimes or offences, who may acknowledge their guilt before they are brought to trial, shall be sentenced to the minimum of the penalty only.

M. Gour, formerly a dancing master at Montpelier, now 60 years of age, has been sentenced to ten years solitary confinement, for the murder of his wife, arising from jealousy, she at the time of the murder, being 66.

While in France about two-thirds, and in America probably three-fourths, of the people are employed in agriculture, in England the people are fed by the agricultural industry of less than one-third of the whole population.

The French government has decided upon establishing a new line of telegraphs, from Bordeaux to Montpellier, passing by Toulouse, Carcassone, Narbonne, and Perpignan, which will thus form a communication between Bordeaux and Toulon, and all the principal towns of the South of France.

Persons may travel in the most comfortable manner from London to Geneva for five guineas each. On paying 2*l* 1*s* in London they will be set down in Paris; from Paris to Chalons-sur-Saone, 39 francs; thence by the *coche d'eau* to Lyons, 7 francs; and from Lyons to Geneva 11 francs.

Poisoning is so common a mode of revenge in Turkey, and such are the precautions used to guard against it, that the physician is required to administer his drugs in person, to seal the vessels containing them after every dose, with his own seal, and in the first instance, either to taste them himself, or to exhibit their operation upon a slave.

High words, it is said, have arisen between the Duke of Orleans and King Leopold upon the subject of the conduct of the latter towards his sister, whose air of settled melancholy had attracted the attention of the Duke. His Belgic Majesty is reported to have given a very short answer to the remonstrance of his wife's brother.—*Post.*

The Genoa Gazette contains an account of the removal of a church steeple entire, at Crescentino, in Piedmont, from one point to another, at several yards distance, where it was placed on new foundations. The operation took place under the direction of an engineer, and the master mason was so confident of its success that he made his son remain in the steeple and ring the bells during the transport.

So tender of life are the laws of Milan, that, even in cases of murder, a witness to the actual fact, or the confession of the accused, are essential to condemnation. After being acquitted in this shape, a trial, however, may afterwards take place in a lower Court, which takes cognizance of circumstantial evidence, when, if found guilty, the party may be condemned to an unlimited number of years' imprisonment and hard labour.

S. E. Post and Bulletin.

Saturday, March 15.

We learn that the new Episcopal Church, at the South East corner of Twelfth and Cherry streets, will be consecrated on the morning of Saturday next the fifteenth inst. and on the ensuing Monday a committee will be in attendance to dispose of the pews. The building is a very neat and handsome one—is located in the midst of a flourishing and highly respectable neighbourhood—and will no doubt soon be attended by a large and respectable congregation.

The U. S. ship Fairfield, Capt. Vallette, arrived at Guayaquil 19th Nov. and on the 20th was visited by [illegible]. The country was in a most unsettled state; the town was in daily expectation of an attack from Gen. Flores, who was in force outside, in consequence of which the Consul preconcerted a signal with Capt. Vallette to be made in case of an attack. On the night of the 23d, between 9 and 10 o'clock, a firing of cannon and musketry was heard in the direction of the town, the ship cleared for action, & a boat despatched on shore. About 11 o'clock, the boat returned, having been fired into by the troops of Flores; two of the boat's crew were wounded; one of them, Henry Young, had six balls in him, two of which were in his head; he died in about half an hour after getting on board; the other man, Wm. Gunnerson, had two balls through his body, and his left arm broken, he was recovering. The Fairfield was at Payta 13 Dec. to sail in 10 days for Callao, and thence in a few days for Valparaiso—All well.

Not complimentary, but just.—The editor of an Ohio journal (the Massillon Gazette) expresses himself in the following terms, not too severe for the occasion, though the mode of punishment he indicates is somewhat out of the way:

"The fellow who would basely desert, and after deserting, basely attempt to expose, an artless and confiding female, deserves to be nibbled to death by young tadpoles, in a stagnant frog-pond, in presence of his mistress, without benefit of clergy or consolation of friends—Amen."

Jacob Frids and John Ackerman, were tried before the New York Court of Oyer and Terminer on Tuesday last, for the murder of Charles Miller. The homicide grew out of a sudden quarrel after leaving a grog shop. The wound inflicted on Miller by Frids, was by a knife driven into the brain through the parietal bone, with such force that the blade separated from the handle, and was taken out with pincers. Frids was convicted of manslaughter, and Ackerman discharged.

A Foundling.—A female infant about six weeks old, was lately found in a basket deposited on the stoop of a house in the neighborhood of the City Hall and was taken to the Almshouse to be provided for.—Some time previous, a lady of fortune, who had lost several children by death, made application to Col. Mann, the Almshouse agent, for permission to adopt some one of the foundlings that should be brought to that institution, to which proposition he assented. Yesterday afternoon she was sent for, received the little treasure, and declared her intention of giving it such an education as should in after years render it a useful member of society.—*N. Y. Standard.*

Fraudulent Transaction.—The Boston Atlas of Tuesday says—"Charles Haynes, a merchant of this city, was brought into the Police Office, yesterday, on complaint of Mr. Merritt; one of the officers of the city of New York, charging him with obtaining a large amount of goods by false pretences, in New York, and with being a fugitive from justice in that city. Mr. Merritt presented to the examining magistrate an Executive warrant, authorising him to convey Mr. Haynes to New York for trial. He was therefore discharged from the complaint made here and was taken into custody by the agent, Mr. Merritt, to be taken to New York. It is stated that the amount obtained, was eighty-one thousand dollars."

Duelling in Germany.—A German journal contains curious details with respect to the laws upon duelling, of a case that has been lately brought before the Criminal Tribunal of Dresd. An individual, convicted of having excited to the duel in his own private interest, was condemned to death, the murderer, *for his active part*, to ten years' solitary confinement in a fortress, seeing that he was ignorant of the laws on duelling; one of the seconds, *for his non-active part*, to death; and a fourth person to six weeks' imprisonment, for having had knowledge of the fact without acquainting the Magistrates therewith. The law on this subject is so severe that the penalty is never applied. The above penalties have been commuted into a proportionate number of year's imprisonment.

Providential Escape.—The lady of Dr. Wilson, residing at No. 49 Walker street, while seated with her back towards the window of a rear room in her residence, on Tuesday afternoon, between five and six o'clock, narrowly escaped being killed. A ball discharged from a gun, or pistol, perforated one of the panes of glass, in the lower sash of the window, and struck the lady's comb with such force as to break it into pieces, from which glancing off it struck an elderly lady who was sitting at the fire place, and lodged in the opposite side of the room, doing neither of them any other injury, than that naturally produced by their sudden alarm. Information of the occurrence having been given to the police magistrate, High Constable Hays proceeded to investigate the affair, but although several persons in the neighborhood heard the sound of the explosion, as of that of a gun, yet none were able to afford the slightest information as to the place from whence it was fired. As no fire arms were found in any of the dwellings in the rear, the matter is yet involved in mystery, and considerable solicitude is felt to ascertain whether the occurrence was the result of accident or design.—*N. Y. Courier.*

EPITOME OF THE TIMES.

Mr. Tanner is making arrangements for publishing, as speedily as the nature of the work will admit, a new and much improved edition of his large and excellent Map of the United States.

James D. Boylan, late of this city, has opened a select academy in Kingston, Jamaica.

At a meeting of the controllers of the public schools in School District of Pennsylvania, held on Tuesday last, Thomas Dunlap, was unanimously re-elected President, and Charles Pettit, Secretary of the Board for the ensuing year.

A subscription ball in the new Exchange, has been spoken of by a number of leading and influential citizens. Such a festival on the opening night, would unquestionably prove highly gratifying to those who occasionally indulge in the pleasures of a dance, not less as a means of personal gratification, than as offering a slight remuneration to Mr. Sanderson, the superintendent, for the many heavy sacrifices he will be compelled to make in the removal of his establishment.

We are informed by Mr. Dickerson, Coroner, that the female who was unfortunately drowned at the burning of the steam boat William Penn, was Mrs. Reva Parsons, of Sassafras Neck, Eastern Shore of Maryland, where she has three children. Her appeal was identified by her brother Mr. James Tomlin.

George Turner, a laborer on the Columbia Rail Road, drank so much liquor on Saturday, that he died in a few hours.

Several calamitous fires have occurred in New York, within the past two or three days. By the last, a large number of poor families—not less than fifty—have been turned into the street, destitute and houseless.

Captain McKinley, of the schr. Mary & Hannah from Mayaguez, Porto Rico, states, that on the 6th and 7th of February, the inhabitants had a great rejoicing on account of Donna Maria's being the lawful heiress to the crown; they had a small frigate built, which was drawn through the city by oxen. They kept up firing salutes during the two days.

Flour is selling in New York at $5 75 per barrel.

The Barnstable Gazette asks why Mr. Biddle does not engage Col. Crockett, who is so celebrated for grinning raccoons and other varmint from off the tops of the highest trees in Tennessee, at once to grin the deposites back to the United States Bank?

The London Morning Herald informs us that agents from several parts of the United States, are now in England, for the purpose of entering upon contracts for the supply of iron. In South Wales a mine has actually been purchased by a company in one of the southern states, to be worked for the express purpose of transmitting iron across the Atlantic to form railroads.

An expedition fitted out at St. Petersburg, sixteen months since, on a voyage of discovery, to the northern regions, has just returned, after having made surveys and taken maps of the whole eastern coast of Nova Zembla, which had never hitherto been explored. The crew suffered severely from the cold, and on the arrival of the vessel at Poustoscrsk, but three were able to perform duty.

The winter in England has been exceedingly mild. In some counties there has hardly been as much frost as to nip the tender grass, and snow has only been seen on the highest hills. Severe gales, however, have been experienced on the coast, attended with heavy damage to the shipping.

Boston.—The young men's memorial already contains nearly *seven thousand* signatures, protesting against the usurpation of the Executive of the United States. A committee has been appointed to carry the memorial to Washington.

James T. Morehead, Esq. Lieut. Governor of Kentucky, was qualified on the 22d ult. and entered upon the duties of the office of Governor, in the place of Gov. Breathitt, deceased. James Guthrie, Esq. was chosen speaker of the Senate, to fill the vacancy occasioned by the resignation of Morehead. Lewis Saunders, Jr. appointed Secretary of State, by the late Governor, has been continued in office.

Mr. Metcalf, Ex-Governor of Kentucky, is now on a visit to this city.

The Richmond Hill Theatre, New York, is about to be re-opened under the management of Mr. C. Thorne.

The London Whitehall Evening Post announces letters received from Miss Fanny Kemble, signed by her in her married name of Butler.

The New York Star states that a bank in that city is in possession of the names of two hundred and forty houses which have suspended payment since the removal of the deposits.

An Indian was found murdered, not long since, near Rodney, Miss. lying in the middle of the road leading to Natchez. His head was battered to pieces, and a billet of wood, stained with blood, was found by his side. The murderer is supposed to be an Indian of the same tribe.

The bronze colossal statue of Jefferson, lately received from Paris, is intended as a present to Congress, from Lieut. Levy, of the U. S. Navy. It has been shipped on board the sloop President, at New York, for Washington.

The bill to establish a State Bank, with a capital of five millions of dollars, has passed both Houses of the Legislature of Kentucky. The parent Bank is to be established at Louisville, and six branches are to be located at different points of the State, and the charter to run for thirty years.

A fire occurred at York, U. C. on the 21st ult. which destroyed five dwelling houses, and a boy aged ten years, a son of one of the occupants of the building, perished in the flames.

A Temperance Convention, composed of delegates from the several Temperance societies of this state, is now in session in Harrisburg. The following are the names of the officers—Samuel Agnew, of Dauphin, President, William Kirkpatrick of Lancaster, and James Dale, of Union, Vice Presidents, and William Patton, of Bradford, and D. K. Bell, of Chester, Secretaries. The Convention is large and highly respectable in point of talents and influence.

The people of New Jersey, indignant at the course pursued by the late Jackson legislature, are about to hold a State Convention, for the purpose of expressing their opinions in relation to the distressed state of the country. The 2d of April next has been named as the day for the meeting of the delegates to be appointed.

Gen. James D. Henry has been nominated as a candidate for the office of Governor, of the State of Illinois.

John Johnson, a merchant of Harrisburg, was, on Wednesday last, sentenced to pay a fine of one dollar, the costs of prosecution, and be imprisoned in the jail of Dauphin county four months, for an assault and battery upon the person of Thomas Elder, Esq. an attorney of that place.

Mr. Dunlop stated, a few days since, in the Legislature, that the State debt amounts to 20 dollars a head, for every man, woman and child in the state.

About 800 females, employed in the factories of Dover, Mass. have left work, in consequence of a notice from the agent, that one of the mills is to be stopped, and the wages somewhat reduced. The girls formed a procession, and issued a proclamation, in imitation of their sisterhood at Lowell.

A writer in the N. Y. Albion, states that Maj. Andre was executed in his regimentals and that his clothes, after his death, were demanded and obtained by his servant.

A tumour weighing two pounds and a quarter, was lately cut from the back of a woman, residing in Mount Carbon. The operation was performed by Drs. Carpenter and Sorber. The woman is doing well.

A bill for the entire abolition of capital punishment, is now under discussion in the legislature of New York.

The ladies of Hollidaysburg, Pa. have called a meeting for the purpose of adopting measures to petitioning the Legislature to have that town incorporated into a borough.

The annual meeting of the Virginia conference of the Methodist E. Church, commenced its session in Raleigh, on the 20th ult. Bishop Andrew presiding. Upwards of one hundred and twenty Ministers were present.

Mr. James Mills, a practical mechanic of Baltimore, is now preparing a balloon of his own make, with which he proposes to make an ascension from Federal Hill, on the 2d of April next. The balloon is 45 feet in length and 25 feet 3 inches circumference, being about one-third larger than Mr. Durant's.

A fireman named John Knapp, attached to engine No. 33, was killed at the late fire in New York, by the falling down of a front wall. Several other firemen were seriously injured.

The Committee of the New York City Temperance Society to whom were referred the addresses on the subject of *licenses to retail ardent spirits*, have performed the duty assigned them, and have awarded the premium of two hundred dollars to Alvin Stewart, Esq. the author of the address signed "Germanicus."

It is stated that the Fire Insurance offices in this city, says the New York Courier, have determined not to insure any steam boat unless provided with a forcing pump, or engine and hose, sufficient to throw water to every part of the boat, and thereby prevent as far as possible such disasters as that recently witnessed in the case of the William Penn, at Philadelphia.

The Struggle.—Mr Clay truly said in the Senate on Wednesday, that the struggle in which, we are now engaged is an arduous one. It is a struggle between a single man with a standing army of *forty thousand* office holders on the one side, and the *People* on the other.

Vandalism.—It is stated in the Berkshire Advocate that a young lady of N. Y. who wore an ultra fashionable frock and [illegible] being on a visit to her friends in New Jersey, was apprehended and carried before a Dutch magistrate on a charge of appearing in public with man's apparel. The Girls fined her five dollars and costs, for the breaches of that statute in that case provided.—So look out Girls.

The excitement against the "Test Oath" in South Carolina, among the union men, is becoming more and more decided in its character. A meeting was held in the York district, on the 10th inst. composed of several hundred voters, at which resolutions were passed pledging themselves "to resist even to the death, the acts of a tyrannical Legislature that would make them slaves."

Four hundred and twenty-one persons were committed to the debtor's jail of N. York, during the year ending on the 1st of the present month.

The number of officers standing upon the Admiralty list of the Royal Navy, is 7181. The number of deaths of commissioned officers, during the year 1833, was 215.

The match Race, between Mr. Richardson's *Bertrand, Jun.* and Mr. Hamn's *Plato*, took place at Charleston, (S.C.) over the Washington Course, on Wednesday, the 26th of February, and was won with ease by the former the first heat, the latter merely saving his distance.

Upwards of eight thousand ship letters, were received at the New York Post office, on Monday and Tuesday, by the packets from Liverpool, Havre, Kingston, &c.

Joseph Bonaparte has published, in French and Italian, an historical epic, in two volumes, entitled "Napoleon," being an authentic, though poetical biography of his illustrious brother, the style of which is highly spoken of.

The decease of his excellency, John Breathitt, Governor of Kentucky, is announced in the papers of that state.

The commissioners of Wayne county, in this state, have resolved not to levy any tax for the current year, there being a sufficient sum of money in the Treasury to meet all expenses.

The schr. Cooda, arrived at New Orleans, on the 17th February, with about four hundred thousand dollars in specie. The Tinddon was coming up the river, with about the same amount.

A man named Moses Cannon, formerly assistant engineer of the steamboats Pocahontas and Potomac, was found dead, in Little Water street, Norfolk, on Friday morning last. There was a severe wound on the body of the deceased inflicted by some sharp instrument; and the testimony before the jury of inquest was such as to warrant the commitment of two individuals, Wm. Taylor and Abraham Houseman, as the supposed perpetrators of the act.

A chimney sweeper in London, was lately found in the street intoxicated, and taken before a magistrate. His face was as black as a negro's, but when desired to wash it, expressed great reluctance, as he had not done so for seven years.

The Montreal Gazette complains of the Post Office Department of the United States, for its negligence in regard to the original despatch from the British Government to Captain Back, which it undertook to forward from New York to Sault St. Mary. The duplicate forwarded through the Canada Post Offices had been received at Sault St. Mary's.

One of Gen. Jackson's strongest Veto arguments against the U. S. Bank, was that a portion of its capital was owned by Foreigners. The Washington Globe now advises the state of Pennsylvania to send to England and borrow money to prosecute its Canals!

The Wilkesbarre Democrat informs us that Mr. Butler the superintendent of the canal, has received peremptory orders from the Canal Commissioners, to discontinue for the present all operations on the same. The poor laborers, who have families to support are all suddenly turned out of employment, at this inclement and unfavorable season of the year. The reason assigned for this step, is the want of funds to continue.

It is stated in the Globe that the Chesapeake and Ohio Canal is now open and affords a free communication from Washington to Harper's Ferry, a distance of 60 miles. Forty-eight miles more of this Canal is in rapid progress towards completion, and is expected to be completed during the present spring.

The British Consul at New York has given public notice of his determination to prosecute such persons as induce British sailors in that port to desert their vessels and ship in American vessels, contrary to the laws of the United States. He offers $150 reward for conviction of the offenders.

The French Chamber of Peers has lately adopted the method of voting practiced in the Chamber of Deputies.—This method, instead of yeas and nays as practiced in the legislative assemblies of this country, is by depositing black and white balls in an urn—one colour denoting an affirmative vote and the other a negative.

A black man named Nathaniel Hutchins, was charged before the Mayor, this morning, with having stabbed, with an oyster knife, another black named Grandison. He was committed to prison.

The Public School Society of New York, have in operation 51 schools, embracing 11,414 scholars. There are now in the employ of the Society, 47 teachers; 27 assistant teachers, (adult) and 71 monitors; the aggregate of whose salaries for a year amounts to thirty-four thousand, nine hundred and seventy-five dollars; and to which sum $1000 or more will have to be added, when all the appointments for the existing schools are made.

A Mrs. Manley, near Wooster, Ohio, recently hung her own child, and then destroyed herself in the same manner. No cause could be assigned for the rash and unnatural act. They were both dead when found.

A strip of gum elastic applied to any joint affected with rheumatism, has been found in all cases an infallible remedy, says the Lebanon Republican. The prescription is simple enough to warrant an experiment.

The New York Canals will be ready for navigation on the 17th day of April; the canal commissioners having resolved to have the repairs completed by that time, and the water let in the whole extent of the line on that day.

Notwithstanding our habitual derision of once degraded but now resuscitated and noble, Spain, she has 774 Latin schools with over 26,000 pupils, over 10,000 other boy's scools with 350,000 pupils, and 3,000 girl's schools with 130,000 scholars—exclusive of her great universities. And yet her whole population is not 14 millions! Let some of our states contemplate this proud picture.

The Susquehanna is in good navigable order; arks of coal from the upper country, says the Harrisburg Intelligencer, are continually passing.

A contract has been made with a respectable mercantile house of New York, by an agent of the Government of New Grenada, for 20,000 cyphering school slates, and 200,000 slate pencils. One half of this quantity has already been shipped for Santa Martha, for the public schools in that Republic.

STEAM BOAT WILLIAM PENN.

The undersigned, a Committee of the Board of Directors of the New Castle and French Town Rail-road Company, having examined into the circumstances connected with the destruction by fire of their fine Boat Wm. Penn, on the evening of Tuesday, the 4th inst., which was unfortunately attended with the loss of four lives, submit the following as the result of their investigation:

About half past 5 o'clock on the evening aforesaid, the William Penn, on her return from New Castle, having on board about one hundred and fifty passengers, and being about one mile this side of Gloucester Point, was discovered to be on fire, the flames bursting out with great violence on the windward side of the boat, outside of the larboard boiler near the after end of it. The committee are satisfied that it was communicated to the wood near the boiler, by means of a fissure through the sheet iron work on one of the returns of the furnace, which had either escaped the vigilance of the workmen by whom it had been examined two days previously, or which was of still more recent origin. The wood which first became ignited was unusually dry, and therefore burnt with great rapidity, and the combustible nature of the bulk heads, and slight upper deck of the boat, together with a strong westerly wind, aided its progress, so that in a few minutes but little hopes were entertained of being able to save the boat.

The efforts of Captain Jeffries and his crew to do so, seem, nevertheless, not to have been abated, while the slightest chance of success remained. A hole was cut through the upper deck, and a large quantity of water was thrown on the fire, without producing any sensible effect; the hose was rugged to the forcing pump near the bow of the boat, but so great was the press of passengers in its vicinity, that it could not be worked, and in the meantime the progress of the flames and the alarm had reached such a pitch, that nothing remained to be done but to run the boat ashore, in order to preserve the lives of the individuals on board. The tiller ropes having been burnt, this was promptly effected by means of the starboard engine—when all the passengers (except three, who jumped overboard into deep water and were drowned) were safely landed. The bodies of those who threw themselves into the river, were immediately recovered and conveyed to the city, where every effort was made that medical skill could devise to resuscitate them, but in vain.

One of these unfortunate persons was in the bow of the boat, out of danger and rushed towards the stern through the flames to meet his death, by precipitating himself into the water, although begged by Captain Jeffries to remain where he was. The fourth passenger, who is deceased, was in feeble health, and died the day succeeding the disaster, it is supposed in consequence of having been in the water.

Several horses, a potion of the mails, and the largest part of the baggage, were saved and no doubt exists in the minds of the Committee that all the passengers might have been rescued without difficulty but for the panic which is natural and perhaps unavoidable on such an occasion. It appears, however, that the greatest presence of mind was preserved by the engineers, firemen, and crew generally, one of whom held up a portion of the bulkhead which the fire had forced out, and called to the passengers to go forward, whilst he thus confined the flames and prevented the passage from being interrupted.

As soon as the fire was discovered, the safety valves were raised, to prevent the additional danger of explosion of the boilers.

Captain Jeffries remained on board exerting himself to save the property of the passengers after all were out of the boat, and was himself the last person to leave her.

The Committee in giving these details of the above melancholy disaster, deem it their duty to express their thanks, on behalf of the company, to the master ferry-men and the captains and crews of the steam and other ferry boats, both of this city and Camden, as well as to the many others, who so promptly repaired to the William Penn and rendered every assistance which the nature of the case would permit.

The Committee, after a very close investigation, are enabled to add their decided conviction, that the persons already announced as dead are all that lost their lives on this distressing occasion.

On the whole the Committee considered the fire to have been entirely accidental and while they are of opinion that it ought to induce additional care on the part of those engaged in steam navigation, they are unable to perceive that any want of prudence or caution can be attributed to Captain Jeffries or the persons employed under him on the contrary, they deem Captain Jeffries entitled to every confidence, and believe that his conduct in the trying circumstances in which he was placed was deserving of the highest praise.

JAMES LEFEVRE,
S. NEVINS,
WM. D. LEWIS,
WM. J. WATSON,

Philadelphia, March 11, 1834. Committee.

Major Downing's Correspondence.

To my old friend Mr. Dwight of the New York Daily Advertiser.

Washington, 8 March, 1834.

Ever since I wrote to you about them assassinations and brimstone and murder letters, I have been lookin on to see how our folks are to work their way out of the scrape they have got *The Government* in, and I did'nt mean to say another word about it. But as things are ony gittin worse and worse I telled the Gineral for the last time, if some change did'nt take place I must quit, for I cold'nt stay here and have my advice put aside just to suit other folks notions, when I see as plain as I could see day light the hull country goin all to smash. The Gineral was considerable struck up when I talked of leavin on him, and he asked me where I was goin. Well says I Gineral that is pretty tuff to tell, for I do'nt see now where I can go to git rid of this plagy trouble, for its a leetle worse than cholera morbus, a body could git away from that, but this has got now every where, and when it gits hold Karntire and Lodnum stands no chance with it. I am afraid Major, says the Gineral, you are changin your politicks. Well says I, Gineral it may be so, for a man may as well change his teeth, says I, if by keepin his old set he can get nothing to bite with em.

And now, says I Gineral jest lets you and I look into this *Experiment* of yourn and see where it is goin to land us, for says I, if I dont miss my guess, we shall turn heels over head to rights, and there is no tellin which eend will come down first. And I dont see, says I, what good is to come on't even supposin we come down feet first. How, says I, are we goin to satisfy this everlastin batch of folks with all their little children who are *now sufferin* all about the country by this plagy *Experiment*? You might as well, says I, try to make folks believe it will be all the better for em hereafter, when they git used to it, to take off their shoes & stockins and go bar-foot now, and tell em that's the ony way, so that in war time every man will be ready to march and not bother the country to provide shoes and stockins for em. And its pretty much so now with this plagy no *Bank Experiment*. Folks have got a notion that they can't git on without banks; and they know too there must be a good strong one to regulate all the small ones, just like the balance wheel in a watch, for without that, says I, the little wheels will all go viz, and break all to bits, and you'll never know the time of day no more than a sun dial will tell in a snow storm. And then, says I, to talk about hard money and that there must'nt be no other kind of money. Why, says I, you might as well tell folks to go back to shoe buckles agin, when a good leather string is lighter and better. Now suppose, says I, a merchant wants to send money from here to New Orleans to buy cotton or to China to buy tea, and supposin, says I, a old Revolutionary Soldier livin away back in the country sent here for his pension, and he was too old to come for it himself, how then says I would we manage to git this money in the safest way possible any to New Orleans to buy cotton, or to China to buy tea or to the hands of this Old Soldier. If you send hard dollars, says I, in a ship and she sinks its gone to all eternity, and if the pirates take her its worse yet, and if you send it by mail, Major Barry w'd have to make some worse contracts than we have already. This stumps me considerable, and I have been lookin into it ever since this Bank war begun, and the ony way, says I, is to have a Bank that every body has got confidence in, and have it as strong as all natur and known every where, and then we can git round all these storms and pirates, and labor of luggin hard money about. And we do'nt want no better Bank than we've got now to do all this if we ony let it alone. And the best proof that it is strong enuf, is that with all our hammerin at it we haint shook an atom on't, and the more we fight agin it the worse it is for the people who want the money this Bank owns, and the Bank wants to lend its money, for that is its business, and when we tell the people that Squire Biddle is the cause of makin money scarce they know that's all minks in fiddle.

Now says I Gineral suppose you was appointed to defend the country agin an enemy, that was coming here from abroad, and the enemy was say 10,000 men, and they would'nt tell you where they were going to land; but you was obliged every week to tell them where your men was—why says the Gineral I'd go right down to New Orleans and whip em jest as I did afore; but suppose says I they wodn't go there agin, but keep dodgin about along the coast from one eend to tother how then says I—then says the Gineral I'd call out every man in the country, and I'd have 10,000 men in every fort from New Orleans to Downing ville—well says I, I suppose would be the ony way, and if it was in harvest time it would be bad work for the crops—I could'nt help that says the Gineral, I'd defend the country thro' thick and thin—well says I, that's pretty much what Squire Biddle's arter, he dont know where we intend to attack his Bank, and we make him tell us every week jest how the Branches stand as to strength, and we have tell'd him we'd break him if we can, and so as he would'nt be doin his duty if he did'nt defend his Bank, he is obliged to keep every point as strong as he can, and so a good deal of money is idle jest as a good many militia men w'd be idle in the war we've been talking on—there aint one grain of difference says I, and evry attack we make agin that Bank ony makes things worse; the people all about the country see this now, and the hull country is so flammin—now says I Gineral, I'm gittin a leetle ashamed on't myself, we have got into a scrape I should like to git out on't, and git you out on't too if I can, at any rate, says I, I'll jest pack up my ax and git my bundle ready for as things are goin it wont do to stay here.

The Gineral got considerable riled at this, and slatted round a spell, but he soon see that did'nt do no good for it ony set me whistlin yankee doodle—and so to rights says he, Major, did I ever tell you that rakoon story of mine and the bee tree and the apple orchard—well says I not as I knows on, but I should like to hear it—and so the Gineral he sot down and [illegible] story about his goin out once with a gang of his niggers a rakoonin—it was jest arter the last Ingen war and folks all about the country was beginin to think that Gineral Washington was a fool to him—it wasn't long afore he tree'd a rakoon, and he set the niggers to work cuttin down the tree, this three stood right along side an old farmer's apple orchard—and afore it was half cut down a man cum along and asked the Gineral what he was arter and he tell'd him, why, says he, Gineral you are barkin up the rong tree this time, for I jest see that rakoon jump to the next tree, and afore this he is a mile off there in the woods—the Gineral tell'd him he was mistaken, and jest then the old farmer cum out and he asked the Gineral what on earth he was cuttin down that tree for, that it was one of the best trees on his farm, and had supplied his family and the neighbors round with honey for a good many seasons, and that the bees was jest swarmin agin in it.

And with that, the Gineral got wrathy, and tell'd the Niggers to cut away, and down went the tree, right across the orchard fence; and says the Gineral if the rakoon aint there, go on and cut down the apple orchard, til you find him, and the Niggers kept at it, but afore they cut down many trees the old farmer larnt wisdom: and he come to the Gineral, and tell'd him he was right arter all, for the rakoon was jist where he thought he was, and he had jump'd from one apple tree to another, and was now in his cellar and with that, the Gineral he call'd off the Niggers, and tell'd the farmer it was well he had found the rakoon as soon as he did, for he'd a cut down every tree in his orchard; and so I tell'd him, says the Gineral he might keep the rakoon for larnin wisdom.

Now, says I, Gineral, what was your notion; why says he, Major, if I had'nt done jist so, it would a gone all round the country that I know'd nothin about rackoonin and it's jist so with the Bank, if I give up my notion now, folks will say I know nothin about Bankin, and afore I'll do that, I'll break every man in trade, from one eend of the country to the other. I'll let folks know, afore I am done, that Andrew Jackson knows as much of Bankin, as he does of Rackoonin.

Well, says I, Gineral, I don't see how you git sich notion. Nor I don't nother, Major, says the Gineral, but it has always been my way when I git a notion to stick to it till it dies a natural death—and the more folks talk agin my notions the more I stick to em. Now says I, Gineral, that was a pretty good story you've been tellin, and I'd like to tell you one—and the Gineral he filled his pipe, and I began: A spell ago, says I, my old Grandmother Danforth—by my mother's side—you know, says I, Gineral, my mother was a Danforth—and so I tell'd the Gineral as far as I could all about the hull Danforth family, and gitting that strait, I got back agin to my old Grandmother Danforth—well, says I, she owned an old hen that was one of the curusts critters that ever cluck'd. This old hen was never remarkable for laing eggs—but she was a master hand in hatchin on em—my old Grandmother Danforth used to keep this old critter always busy, and as fast as she hatch'd one batch she'd stick under her another—it got so at last all the other fowls about the place would come and slide themselves in along side this old hen and lay their eggs in her nest: sometimes ducks—sometimes geese—and sometimes dunghill fowls and Bantams, it made no odds which: this old hen would hatch em all out, and was just as tickled every mornin when the young ones would crawl out of the nest as though she had had the eggs herself—and was all the while ruffled and rumpled, and ready for a fight—and so I tell'd the Gineral a good long story about this old hen—and about her troubles; and how the other fowls used to impose upon her, and so forth.

The Gineral was a good deal taken with this story and he has been tellin on't to Mr. Van Buren, and Amos Kindle and the rest of the Cabinet—and one on 'em came to me to know what bearin that story had on The *Government*—and all I could say about it was, that the Gineral tell'd me his rakoon story, to show how important it was for him to stick to a notion right or wrong—and as he didn' know exactly how he got his notions, I thought I'd tell him the story of my old grand-mother Danforth's hen, and see if that would throw any light on't.

Then they wanted to know if I intended to compare the Gineral to that old hen—and I tell'd 'em it want so much my business as other folks—it was enuf for me to tell the story just as it was. One thing however, says I, is pritty sartin, and that is, that the Gineral has got some plagy odd fowls about him, and that pritty much all on 'em have been dropping their eggs under him to hatch for 'em, and nothin has come out of the nest yet that the people like. And says I if some on you don't manage to stand aside and let an egg go in the nest worth hatching, I am peskily afraid the people won't stand it much longer, but will make a clean sweep of the hull on you, and break up the old nest in the bargin, and so says I that's all for the present.

Your old friend
J. DOWNING, Major
Downingville Militia 2d Brigade.

The Tobacco Factory of Messrs. W. F. & H. Bowie, in Petersburg, was destroyed one night during the past week. The building was of brick, covered with tile, and detached from others so doubt exists of its being the work of an incendiary. The loss was a total one, excepting the presses and iron found among the ruins. The stock and fixtures were insured by the Aetna Insurance Company in Richmond.

Baltimore, March 6.

At a very large and highly respectable meeting of the signers of the memorial to Congress, and others, favourable to the restoration of the deposites, convened in Monument Square on Wednesday afternoon, the 5th of March, at 4 o'clock, to receive the report of the Delegation which lately visited Washington with the Memorial—

His Honor JUDGE BRICE, President.

William Crawford, Jr.
Wm. H. Conkling,
Joseph K. Stapleton,
Samuel D. Walker,
Wm. Hubbard,
Joseph W. Patterson, } Vice Presidents.

George Rogers,
H. W. Evans, } Secretaries.

Judge Brice having opened the meeting with a short address, explanatory of its objects, Wm. Crawford, Jr. Esq. Chairman of the Delegation, on presenting the Report, made the following observations:—

Fellow Citizens:—As Chairman of your Committee, I have the honor to present to this meeting a Report, which I now hold in my hand; and while I ask for it your kind attention, permit me to say one word for this, my beloved, my adopted country. We have arrived at an awful crisis—but one short year has passed from a state of unprecedented prosperity to a state of awful distress, unexampled in the history of our country.

I beg you to turn your eyes to the *root* of this evil. Does there exist a shadow of doubt from whence it emanated?

The Constitution gives to the President veto powers, which have been carried to great extremes, in his refusal to sign a modified charter, passed last session by both Houses of Congress, by large majorities, asserting, amongst other reasons, that the public money was not safe in the U. States Bank! Is there a man in this country, divested of party feelings, who believed it? *No*, my countrymen, a National Bank properly constituted, is as necessary to regulate the exchanges and currency of the country, and preserve a sound and healthy circulation, as the sun is to the planetary system.

Our currency ought to be like Cæsar's wife, not only pure, but beyond suspicion.

We are told that in the early history of our country, there was a time that tried men's souls; that time has again arrived! Let us meet the crisis like men. I have too much confidence in the virtue and integrity of the people to despair of the republic.

It is known to many of you that I have gone for the President through evil and through good report, and part with him now as with my first love.

On this stand, where I appear for the first time, I renounce all allegiance with unholy affections.

The subject is fruitful, but I cannot longer detain you.

One word more, and I have done. Can you, my countrymen, longer cling to him who is regulated by an under current of bad advisers—submit to this and be slaves? Again I answer NO!

The Delegation appointed by the meeting of the Signers of the Memorial for the restoration of the Government Deposites to the Bank of the United States, in their Report, say—

During their stay in Washington, a part of the delegation took an opportunity to call on Mr. Taney, the Secretary of the Treasury. They were received with the courtesy natural to that gentleman; and in the course of an audience of half an hour, were enabled to hear his views on the subject of the present difficulties of the country, and the course which the Executive branch of the Government was likely to pursue. Mr. Taney remarked, that the Bank had arrayed itself against the Government, and that the Government would not yield; that the impression of the Government was, that the evil the people complained of, grew out of the great power of the Bank: that the Government was making an *experiment*—and, however bold, he would not undertake to advise any change from the position it had assumed against the Bank: that he (the Secretary) found no difficulty in transmitting funds from one part of this extensive country to the other. In the course of this conversation one of the delegates remarked to Mr. Taney,—"Sir, if this *experiment* should be persisted in, and some relief—such as we do not now anticipate—should not be given, a large proportion of the trading community must fail. The Secretary replied—'If all did fail, the policy of the Government would not be changed.' He proceeded to say, 'that if the commercial classes had properly sustained their state institutions, the present state of things would not have existed,'—adding, 'that the Government would make no change until the present Bank charter expired.' He also expressed his surprise 'that, after what had appeared in the newspapers, and the long speeches made in Congress, more failures had not taken place.'

By an arrangement procured through the attention of Mr. Heath, the delegation were enabled to visit the President. They thought it a part of their duty to make this visit, and to lay before the Chief Magistrate such information as might exhibit to him the actual state of affairs in this community. The time appointed for the interview was at eleven o'clock on Wednesday; and, accordingly, at that time, seven of the delegation repaired, with Mr. Heath, to the residence of the President, where they were severally presented to him; and after a few moments—during which the President was engaged with other visiters, the Chairman of the Delegation addressed the President in the following terms:—

'General, you are, no doubt, aware that this Committee has the honor to be delegated by the citizens of Baltimore, without regard to party, to come to you, Sir,—the fountain head,—to make known the distressing situation of the currency of this country, and respectfully to ask, from you, relief.'—

'Relief, Sir!'—interrupted the President in a tone of excitement—'Come not to me, Sir!—go to the Monster. Did not Nicholas Biddle come here, Sir, and on his oath, swear before a Committee, that with six millions in his vaults, he could meet the wants of the whole people?—And now,—when he has wrung more than six millions from the people,—he sends you to me for relief! It is folly, Sir, to talk to Andrew Jackson—The Government will not bow to the Monster.'—

'Sir,—said the Chairman—'the currency of the country is in a dreadful situation. The State Banks have not confidence in each other:—they cannot give trade the facilities required. I have recently travelled to and from the Falls of Ohio to Baltimore, and can assure you, Sir, I have heard but one opinion on this subject. We are your friends—not politicians. I have always been, up to the present moment, a decided friend of the administration.'—Here, the President, in a very angry tone of voice, interrupted the Chairman, by saying—

'Sir, you keep one-sided company. Andrew Jackson has fifty letters from persons, of all parties, daily on this subject. Sir, he has more and better information than you, sir,—or any of you. Andrew Jackson published his opinions in September last. I am surprised that you should thus talk to me, sir!—it is folly: you would have us, like the people of Ireland, paying tribute to London, that already gets a large amount annually from this country, extorted from the laboring part of the community. The failures that are now taking place are amongst the stock jobbers, brokers, and gamblers, and would to God, they were all swept from the land!—it would be a happy thing for the country.'—

'Sir,' said the Chairman, 'all my experience goes to show that there is no money more cheerfully paid by the merchant, and people of this country, than interest—bank interest—not such interest as they now pay—say two and a half per cent. to collect a sight draft drawn in Baltimore on Pittsburg.'

'Sir,' replied the President, 'I had, last night, any amount of money offered me on good security, by a gentleman from New York, at six per cent.—They are, sir, men who have overtraded that are now pressed. The real capitalists of the country felt the pressure last September and October, when the monster first put the screw down. Did not the monster draw from the South and West, last Fall, thirty-five millions?—For what, Sir?—To oppress the State Banks in your city, Philadelphia, New York and Boston.—But Andrew Jackson foresaw what they were about, and met them. Sir, I could have destroyed the monster in thirty days—but the President would not do it—not wishing to bring distress upon the people. Andrew Jackson invited a compromise with the mammoth,—they would have nothing to do with me, and, now Sir, I will have nothing to do with them. The restoration of the deposites is virtually a renewal of the charter: one and the same thing."

The Chairman answered,—"The people, Sir, have not understood the character of the President, if he is unwilling to hear their calls and demands."

Here, in a vehement manner, the President exclaimed—"The People! Talk to Andrew Jackson, Sir, about the People!—The People, Sir, are with me. I have undergone much peril for the liberties of this People,—and Andrew Jackson yet lives to put his foot upon the head of the monster, and crush him to the dust." "Sir," interrupted the Chairman again, the country has tried your measures:—they will not do. They will ruin two-thirds of the good trading men of the country. You have bled us,—we are sick, fainting and dying, one after another."

"The Mammoth, Sir," replied the President, in a violent rage, "has bled you!" When I put him down, Sir, the other monied institutions will meet all the wants of the people. It is folly in the extreme to talk to me thus, Sir. I would rather undergo the tortures of ten Spanish Inquisitions than that the deposites should be restored, or the monster be rechartered."

'Sir,' said the Chairman, 'as there is no general relief to be had, direct the public money now in the State Bank, in our city back to the Branch of the Bank of the United States, and they will, at once, give Baltimore relief.'—

'Talk not to me, Sir, about your Branch!'—exclaimed the President.—'Did they not send in nine thousand dollars of their illegal bills or checks to the Bank, the first day!—Let them make another move on the board, and Andrew Jackson will check-mate them. Let them turn the screw again, and I will make them feel the power of the Executive, by returning on them ten millions of dollars of their illegal checks now in circulation.'

'I hope, Sir, said the Chairman, 'you will be able to demonstrate how the country is to pay upwards of 30 millions of discounted paper now due to the Bank of the United States, with a metallic currency but little over twenty millions.'

The answer was—'Go, go to the Monster!—and only the other day, Sir, what did the monster do?—Disgusted with the Executive the right to the pension fund!' At this time the President had grown into such a rage, that no object was to be gained by attempting to prolong the discussion, and as several of the delegation had already expressed their wish and their impatience to close the conference, the members of the delegation withdrew.

The delegation have endeavored to report all that passed at this interview as correctly as possible.—They have employed, as far as their memory has allowed them, the exact words that were used on both sides, and have set nothing down which was not distinctly within the recollection of some of their party, while, at the same time, they believe they have omitted nothing of importance to the illustration of the opinions which the President endeavored to express, except some assurance from the President, which upon review of what they have detailed above, they now supply. In the course of his remarks on the state of the currency before the country, the President declared that he meant to try the present experiment with the State Banks, until the period of the expiration of the charter of the Bank of the United States; and that if it then should be found not to answer, some other plan would be resorted to.

This concludes all that the delegation have to report of the sentiments of the President.

Soon after this interview, the Delegation returned to the city of Baltimore. They deem it unnecessary to comment upon the incidents of their visit to the city of Washington. The above narrative,—faithfully detailing all that passed as nearly as it was possible for the delegation to report the same,—will afford every citizen of Baltimore the means of making up his own opinion in regard to the probable duration of the present state of things.

The delegation see no reason to despond. They have confidence in the wisdom and integrity of the Nation, and believe that misrule, whether it be produced by passion, or by error of judgment, cannot long go uncorrected amongst an intelligent and virtuous People.

WILLIAM CRAWFORD, Jr.
HUGH BRICKHEAD,
GEORGE BROWN,
J. W. PATTERSON,
GEO. R. GAITHER,
WM. C. SHAW,
WM. GRAHAM,
JNO. BROWN HOWELL.

A gold mine, recently discovered in Buckingham county, Va. is said to excel in richness any previously known in this country. The owner, in one day, with six or seven hands, raised upwards of two thousand dollars worth of ore. A letter published in the Richmond Whig describes rocks taken at random out of the pit, to average from $250 to 300; a bushel of selected pieces, "and not a few of them," yield *from nine hundred to eleven hundred* dollars the bushel. The mine is about eight miles south east of Buckingham Court House.

There is no extremity of distress which of itself ought to reduce a great nation to despair; it is not the disorder, but the physician; it is not the occurrence of calamitous circumstances; it is the pernicious habit of government which alone can make a whole people desperate.

FOREIGN NEWS.

The packet ship Silas Richards, Capt. Holdredge, has arrived at New York from Liverpool, whence she sailed January 27th. The contents of her papers have been anticipated by the news received by the Henry IV. but the following items possess some interest.

The Pontifical government will not longer suffer the French troops to occupy Ancona, and the Pope's officers at Rome have been ordered to join their regiments. On the contrary, it is said the French garrison is to be increased.

The Court Gazette of Japan promulgates the following curious imperial decree:—"All the young inhabitants are recommended to apply themselves to the art of growing tall. Those who shall attain 20 years of age without reaching their full stature shall receive the bastinado until they have a sufficient growth."—*French paper.*

The adaption of sea-water for domestic purposes is about to be accomplished in France, by a Mr. Sochet, a naval engineer, who has submitted experiments to the French Minister of Marine, who is so confident of success that a public trial of the discovery has been ordered.

An unmarried female of Buchs, in Unterwald, Switzerland, aged 45, small in stature and feeble in constitution, commenced in December, 1832, a pilgrimage to Jerusalem, having previously made one to Rome, and another to St. James, of Compostella, in Spain.—She made a long circuit, taking Passau, Trieste, Belgrade, and Solonica, in her way, and arrived safe in the Holy City, where she gave a piece of 40 francs to a priest in honor of the Infant Jesus. A Swiss religious paper, which gives these details, declares that the whole of the pilgrimage was performed barefooted.—*French paper.*

A Mr. M. having lived two years in a state of concubinage with a Mademoiselle L., the parents of the two young people at length agreed that they should be lawfully united, and the marriage was to have taken place towards the end of the present month. But a few days ago, Mr. M. having gone out on business, leaving his intended occupied with her embroidery, on his return found her dead. She had taken the unaccountable resolution of dressing herself in her wedding clothes, with a nosegay at her bosom and a crown of orange flowers on her head, and then shut herself up in a small room, and put an end to her existence by suffocation.—*French paper.*

There have been dissentions in the English Cabinet, on the question as to the despatch of troops to the aid of Don Pedro, and certain provisions in the intended Church Reform Bill. Palmerston, Holland, and Brougham were for sending 3000 men to Lisbon. This was opposed by Althorp, Stanley, and Sir Jas Graham. The disputes as to the Church Bill relate to certain provisions calculated to catch the applause of the dissenters. Lord Grey acted the part of a mediator. The question as to sending the troops to Portugal was settled by the king's dissent.

Ireland.—On Monday, Judge, Jeff pronounced the sentence of the Court of King's Bench, which was that Mr. Barrett, for having published Mr. O'Connell's letter in the Pilot, be imprisoned for six months, in Newgate, and to pay a sum of 100*l*. and give securities to keep the peace for seven years, himself in 500*l*. and two sureties of 250*l*. each A public meeting was held at Dublin, on Wednesday last, the Lord Mayor in the Chair, when the formation of a ship canal between Dublin and the harbor of Kingstown, was determined on. On Tuesday, the Judges of the Court of King's Bench, sentenced the Hon. Thomas French to six months' imprisonment; and to pay a fine of 100*l*. for having used insulting language to Mr. Haddock, late high Sheriff of Galway, because that officer had not put him on the Grand Jury panel for that county in 1832.

The *Journal du Havre* of the first February, in its private correspondence from Paris says, "It appears that a deplorable mania for duelling has prevailed this week. On the very day that M. Dulong was killed in the wood of Boulogne by General Bugeaud, two students who attended the lectures of M. Orfila, fought on the same spot—one was mortally wounded in the breast. This morning to my knowledge, three duels have taken place, one of which the result has been fatal; all three had their origin in politics, and in the agitation caused by the unfortunate duel of yesterday.—Again, this day the manager of one of our principal theatres is to fight with the editor of a newspaper, but as yet we are ignorant of the result of the meeting. To complete this distressing series of singular combats, duels are again spoken of between the two seconds of the deputies, of whom one was so unfortunately killed."

A story was going the rounds that a descent on Portugal had been made by the Queen of Spain's troops with the acquiescence of the Russian Minister, and had been successful in a rencontre with the troops of Miguel—and the cholera was raging fearfully at Santarem, committing distressing havock among the men.

German papers received in London, to the 23d January, represent Greece in a state of tranquillity, and rapidly advancing to prosperity, and attribute to malevolence the previous unfavorable reports of the unsettled state of the country.

Accounts from Constantinople to Dec. 31, confirm the death of the Persian Prince Abbas Mirza, and that the Schah himself was dangerously ill. In the event of his death the son of Abbas Mirza, it was supposed, would succeed to the throne of Persia without opposition.

The following extract from a late English paper, noticing the execution of two criminals, affords a practical commentary upon the moral effects of public executions.

"Allen's body, after hanging the usual time, was taken away by his master, Mr. Godfrey, in order to be buried at Lydd. The other corpse was buried in our churchyard. The spectators, towards the close of the execution, amounted to several thousands, but unhappily the lamentable scene produced very little proper effect upon them. Profane and obscene jokes were heard on every side, and not a few of the persons present were in a state of intoxication! Strange to say, the greater part of the crowd consisted of women, whose conduct evinced an utter want of feeling and decency: so much for the effects of example which it is alleged is intended to be produced by our frequent infliction of the penalty of Death!"

The arrival of the Alfred at New York, from Cadiz, which place she left on the 5th February, has supplied the editors of the New York Commercial Advertiser, with intelligence from Madrid to the 28th January—nine days later than before received.

The affairs of the Queen appear to be acquiring strength, as she is said to be on terms of cordiality and confidence with her ministers. The only important measure which the latter had undertaken since their recent induction into office, was the raising of the military force of the country from the peace to the war establishment. It now consists of 120,000 men (instead of 60,000) and it is supposed that this course has been resorted to for the purpose of ridding the peninsula of both Don Carlos and Don Miguel.

The change of the ministry had caused so great rejoicings in many parts of Spain, that it had been deemed expedient to suppress the manifestation of them from fear of excesses.

The Carlist faction was not extinct, but was not regarded as formidable.

General San Martin has succeeded General Vives in the Captain-Generalship of Valencia, and General Valdes taken the place of General Saarsfield, both in the command of the army and in the Vice Royalty of Navarre.

The most important feature in the present aspect of Spain, is the contemplated re-organization of its government. The Cortes, it is understood, will not be convoked, but instead of it a representative government established consisting of two branches. Two thirds of the upper branch is to consist of the nobility, and one third of the higher orders of the clergy. The lower branch is to consist of 180 members elected from the cities, towns, and villages.

It was believed that the adjustment of affairs with the South American States would be one of the first subjects discussed by the new government.

Philadelphia Prices Current.

Corrected for the Saturday Evening Post, by Robt. T. Bicknell, publisher of the Reporter, Counterfeit Detector, and Prices Current.

FRIDAY MORNING, MARCH 14, 1834.

ASHES			
Pot,	cwt	[illegible]	
Pearl,		[illegible]	
BUTTER			
Fresh,	lb	10½	11½
Extra No. 1		11	
No. 1		10	
No. 4		6	
COAL			
Lehigh,	ton	5	5 50
Schuylkill,		5	
COFFEE..Duty..free			
Java,		[illegible]	[illegible]
St. Domingo,		11	[illegible]
Porto Rico,		[illegible]	13
Cuba,		[illegible]	[illegible]
Maracaibo,		[illegible]	12
Laguira,		[illegible]	[illegible]
Jamaica,		[illegible]	[illegible]
Rio,		[illegible]	[illegible]
COTTON..Duty..3 cts per lb.			
Louisiana,		12	14
Mobile,			
N. Ala. and Ten.		11	14
S. C. and Geo.		10½	15
N. C. and Va.		10	12
FREIGHTS			
To Pittsburgh, per wagon, 100 lbs		[illegible]	
do. via canal,		1 75	2 20
Wheeling, pr wag.			
Pottsville, via canal, ton			
Salt, via steamboat			
FLOUR and MEAL			
Superfine,	bbl	[illegible]	
Fine,		[illegible]	
Rye,		[illegible]	
Middling,			
Corn meal,		[illegible]	
do. in hhds		[illegible]	
GRAIN			
Rye Pennsylv.		[illegible]	70
Rye, Southern,		[illegible]	[illegible]
Wheat, Pennsylv.		[illegible]	
do. South. bush.		[illegible]	
Corn, L. C. white,		[illegible]	
do. L. C. yellow,		[illegible]	
do. U. C. round,		[illegible]	
Oats, Pennsylv.		[illegible]	31
Southern,		[illegible]	
Barley, Eastern,		70	
do. Pennsyl.		65	70
HOPS			

1st sort..1833..lbs		[illegible]	[illegible]
MOLASSES..duty 5 cts pr g			
New Orleans,		[illegible]	[illegible]
Sugar-house, Eastern,		[illegible]	47
do. New York,		47	49
do. Philad.		[illegible]	
do. Stram,		[illegible]	
Trinidad,		[illegible]	[illegible]
Porto Rico,		[illegible]	[illegible]
English French Isl.		[illegible]	[illegible]
Havana & Matanzas,		[illegible]	[illegible]
MACKEREL			
No. 1,	bbl	[illegible]	
No. 2,		[illegible]	
No. 3,		3 75	4
OIL			
Linseed, Am. from store,		[illegible]	[illegible]
do. Dutch,			
Whale,	gal.	21	25
Sperm. winter,		1	
do. summer,			90
PLASTER PARIS			
In Delaware, ton		[illegible]	
In Schuylkill,		[illegible]	
SEEDS			
Clover,	bush	[illegible]	[illegible]
Flaxseed, rough,		[illegible]	
do. clean, cask			
Timothy,	cask	16	
Herds,	bush		
Orchard grass,		1 87½	2
WHISKEY			
Rye, in bbls		[illegible]	
do. hhds		[illegible]	
do. from wagons		[illegible]	[illegible]
WOOL			
Prime, Saxony fleece, lb.		[illegible]	[illegible]
Am. wash. full blood,		[illegible]	[illegible]
do. ¾ blood,		[illegible]	[illegible]
do. ½ blood,		[illegible]	[illegible]
do. ¼ and com.		[illegible]	[illegible]
Am. unwash. full bl'd.		[illegible]	[illegible]
do. ¾ blood,		[illegible]	[illegible]
do. ½ blood,		[illegible]	[illegible]
do. ¼ and com.		[illegible]	[illegible]
Super. pulled lambs,		[illegible]	[illegible]
No. 1..do.		[illegible]	[illegible]
No. 2..do.		[illegible]	[illegible]
No. 3..do.		[illegible]	[illegible]
Saxony, clean,		[illegible]	[illegible]
Ms. [illegible], E. P. & S.		[illegible]	[illegible]
do. lambs,		60	75

ATKINSON'S SATURDAY EVENING POST.

PHILADELPHIA:

Saturday, March 15, 1834.

The Printing and Publication Office of this paper is now removed to No. 36 Carter's Alley, 2d door below 3d st. between Chesnut and Walnut.

A great meeting of citizens of all classes, adverse to the measures of the President in removing the deposits and opposing the recharter of the Bank of the United States, is announced to be held in this city, on Thursday next. At a preparatory meeting held a few evenings since, it was recommended to the different trades to assemble and march in procession to the general meeting, and in accordance with the suggestion most of the trades and mechanical branches have entered into the necessary arrangements. It was also recommended to storekeepers and employers to close their stores and workshops, on the afternoon of the meeting, to afford all the hands in their employ an opportunity to participate in its deliberations.

The new Philadelphia Exchange will, we are informed, be publicly opened on or about the 1st of the ensuing month. The committee of the Exchange have authorised Mr. Sanderson to open the subscription book at the Merchants' Coffee House, where gentlemen desirous of availing themselves of the advantages of the establishment, are invited to subscribe. The terms of subscription will be the same as have been charged at the Coffee House, viz: for an individual $8—those connected with firms $5 each. It is understood that the subscribers to the Exchange will be allowed the use of the old rooms until the Exchange is opened.

The Exchange will be under the superintendence and management of Mr. J. M. Sanderson and his assistant Mr. J. Coffee, gentlemen well known to the mercantile community, for their urbanity and attention to the interests of their patrons.

A man named Joseph Hyger, was killed in New Orleans, a few days since, by another named Jean Jacque Hubert, both seamen. The particulars are as follows: Hubert had a hair-trigger rifle in his hand which was loaded, and Hyger was seated at a table opposite to him, the former levelled the rifle and said he would fire; the latter said fire, and no sooner was the word out of his mouth than the piece went off, and the ball entered Hyger's head, right between the eyes. Hubert was in liquor, which with the fact of the rifle having a hair trigger, accounts for the deed. Those who were present are of opinion that it was an accident.

The proprietors of the London line of packets from New York, have agreed to the measure adopted by the Liverpool lines, of reducing their fare to $120, making wines and liquors an extra charge, to be paid for according to the quantity consumed. Both these lines have concurred with the old line of Liverpool packets, in adopting the rule to postpone the departure of their vessels, when the regular day of sailing falls on Sunday, until the following day.

In the Supreme Court of New York, the action of Slander brought by Robert Usher against Joseph N. Parkins, terminated on Wednesday. The Plaintiff proved that the defendant had charged him, in a most vindictive manner, and upon various occasions, with having stolen a gun and a horse from him, and with having said that the plaintiff was a perjured villian. There was no justification set up in the pleadings. The plaintiff having proving his case by several most respectable witnesses, the jury returned a verdict in his favor for $2,500.

It is suggested that the United States Bank, on the expiration of its charter, should resolve itself into a partnership and go on without a charter. The well known solvency of the institution renders a charter almost unnecessary) and it could continue to transact its business by means of a power of attorney given to the President, with almost as much security and ease as at present.

We learn from the New Orleans Bee, that Capt. Bukup, of the brig Aurora, 17 days from Campeachy, which arrived at New Orleans, states that all vessels from Tabasco and Laguna, were quarantined at Campeachy, on account of the cholera prevailing in those ports to a considerable extent. He also states, that on the day he sailed, a schr. had arrived off Campeachy, from Tobasco, which informed him that there was a revolution in that place, but could not learn the particulars.

ATKINSON'S CASKET.

The Casket of Literature, Wit and Sentiment, for March, has just appeared. It contains a beautifully finished steel engraving of *The Dead Soldier*, representing a lady with her infant, on the battle field, weeping over the lifeless body of her husband. The subject is deeply affecting, and the style and execution of the most finished character. Also, a View of Pliniana, and the Lake of Como, Italy, and an exact representation of the house in which Shakspeare was born—all of which are accompanied by full and appropriate letter press descriptions. The popular song—"Oh! deem not that I love her less," set to piano music, is appended.

Among the reading contents are a number of original articles from favorite contributors to this work, among which we may mention the legend of "Queen Esther's Rock," "The death of Sir Walter Scott," by Miss H. F. Gould; "The Lunatic," by an accomplished lady of Washington city; the "Birth of Christ," by the Milford Bard; and various selected articles from such writers, as Mrs. Sigourney, J. Malcolm, Mrs. Jane E. Locke, Campbell, Wm. Sinclair, Mrs. Hemans, Moore, F. S. Halleck, Barry Cornwall, Miss Sedgwick, and James Montgomery. The present number altogether is one of the richest in literary gems of rare merit, that has been issued within a year past.

Major Downing's history of public affairs is continued, in another inimitable letter, which we have the pleasure of laying before our readers to-day. The more the Major writes, the more closely are we endeared to him. He is unquestionably a correct and faithful historian, and his loss would be a public calamity.

COMMUNICATED.

The Post of last Saturday contained an article relative to a Concert of the Philadelphia Sacred Music Society, in which it is stated, that the second part of Haydn's Oratorio of the Seasons, will be brought out in a few weeks, and for the first time in America. Without wishing to depreciate the merits of that Society, which no doubt are of a high standing, it can be stated that the Spring and Summer, as also parts of the Fall and Winter of that Oratorio, were performed about six years ago by the Philharmonic Society of Philadelphia, and are at present under rehearsal again, forming a part of the entertainments for their Musical Anniversary on the 19th of May next.

The National Gazette avers, that the allegation against Mr. John A. Brown, made by the President to the Pittsburg committee, is wholly without foundation. Mr. Brown is not indebted to the Bank one cent. The President made the assertion, that Mr. Brown had received a million of dollars from the Bank, on the authority of Henry Horn. Mr. Horn, it is understood, denies having given any such information to the President.

The New York papers of Tuesday mention that on the day previous a man named *Daniel Earley*, residing at 168 Broadway, committed suicide by cutting his throat. For a fortnight previous, he had shown symptoms of insanity, but no fears were apprehended of violence either to himself or others. At 10 o'clock, Mr. E. accompanied by his wife and sister, left the house of his brother-in-law in Broadway, to which he was making preparations to remove, and went to his own residence to pack his furniture. While Mrs. E. was busily employed, he seized a clock-weight, and struck her violently on the head, and was about to repeat the blow, when his sister interfered, and led her to a neighboring house. She soon after returned, and found her brother lying on the floor, weltering in his blood, having cut off the carotid artery with a knife. He lived about two hours, during which time Mrs. E. remained insensible from the effects of the blow she had received. Mr. E. was an old citizen, and one generally known. For many years he kept the public gardens in Broadway, corner of Duane street. He had acquired a large property—one of the morning papers estimates it at $600,000.

RECEIPTS BY MAIL.

March 7.—Received from		*Received from*	
Matthew Smith,	$5 00	W. Blade, Esq	1 00
Yarnall Cooper, Esq	10 00	Thos. Whitney, Esq	1 00
John J. Krause,	10 00	W. Eggleston, Esq	1 00
Gerard B. Docharty,	2 00	*March 11.*	
W. A. Crampton,	2 00	H. Olmsted,	5 00
Ezra Cornell,	10 00	Jas. M. Adams, [nett]	1 75
Levi Pierce, Esq	2 00	John F. Easter,	5 00
Chas. B. Mosher, Esq	2 25	Thos. H. Jackson,	10 00
Andrew Marsh, Esq	13 00	R. E. Harrison, Esq	2 50
J. W. Robinson, Esq	5 00	John M. Coffin,	2 00
J. C. Wharton, Esq	2 00	Rich. M'Clure, Esq	2 00
D. Pittman, Esq	1 00	Owen Williams, Esq	10 00
Daniel Andrews, Esq	2 00	R. H. Johnson, Esq	4 00
Thos. Jackson, Esq	6 00	James Fordyce, Esq	2 00
J. Pardee, Esq	10 00	C. S. Smith, Esq	3 00
Silas Hubbell, Esq	5 00	*March 12.*	
Jno. R. Garthwaite,	2 00	Wm. A. Fonde, [nett]	2 68
March 8.		J. A. Green, [nett]	2 50
N. M. Martin,	5 00	1 year still due.	
Jon. Lore, Sec.	1 00	Jesse Dennison,	4 00
F. G. Wilkins, Esq	5 00	J. J. Williams, [nett]	1 62
Wm. Hunt, Esq	2 00	Redman Bunn,	2 00
John D. Mott, Esq	2 00	Thos. J. Johnson, } Joseph D. Bryan, }	5 00
Mat. Marcy, Esq	2 00	John Dill, Esq	2 00
Jonathan Cobb, Esq	3 00	John E. Hunt, Esq	3 00
E. Richardson, Esq	2 00	W. Fletcher, Esq	3 00
H. S. Barnum,	20 00	Joshua Rucker, Esq	3 00
March 10.		Thos. Fletcher, Esq	15 25
Israel Miller,	15 00	*March 13.*	
Charles B. Buck,	10 00	P. S. Huetto, D'y P. M.	5 00
James H. Johnson,	5 00	Matthew Smith,	10 00
H. R. Hinson,	10 00	J. B. Myers,	10 00
H. Alexander, Esq }	10 00	Samuel Sprece,	2 00
H. Alexander, Esq }	23 00	E. Colby, jr.	3 00
John A. French, Esq	5 00	Thos. J. Rice,	2 00
Wilson Holleman, esq	5 00	W. W. Wilson,	5 00
J. Moore, Esq	5 00	J. McK. Wilkins,	5 00
Benj. Jewett, 3d Esq	1 25	W. H. M'Leary, Esq	3 00
V. T. Page, Esq	5 00	Jos. J. Borden, Esq	6 00
J. Watson, Esq	7 00	John L. Johnson,	2 00
Geo. Chancellor, Esq	2 00	Paul Chase, [nett]	75
Alex. Watkins, Esq	5 00	C. B. Simmons,	2 00
Jno. P. Lewis, Esq	12 00		

CHANGE OF AGENCY.

Dr. H. F. Askew having relinquished the Agency of Atkinson's Publications at WILMINGTON, Del. the subscribers in the vicinity are requested to settle with Mr. Wm. H. Naff, sole agent.

TO SUBSCRIBERS.

We have now made out the accounts due from subscribers at the following places, and forwarded them to the gentlemen named below, who will in future act as agents for us, at those places. Our subscribers are particularly requested to pay them the amount of their bills, with *as little delay* as possible.

Jefferson, Tennessee, S. S. Read, ass't P. M.
Clark's Mills, Tennessee, Solomon Clark, P. M.
Pleasant Exchange, Tenn. W. D. Carrington, P. M.
Winchester, Tennessee, A. T. Goodwin, P. M.
Jenning's Gap, Virginia, James A. Frazier, P. M.
Lewistown, Mississippi, Jas. S. Ewing, P. M.
Jackson, La. James Carpenter, Esq.
Bristol, } Tully town, } Pa. Benj. Heedly. Morrisville, }
Brownsville, Pa. Israel Miller, Esq.
Cadis, Ohio, H. Olmstead, Esq.
Boonville, Mo. Robt. P. Clark, P. M.
Mayfield, } Smithfield, } Va. Wilson Hollinan, Esq.
Flat Lick, Kentucky, R. C. Dunlop, P. M.
Alexandria, Louisiana, V. T. Page, P. M.
Van Buren, Tennessee, Chr. G. Joy, P. M.
Portsmouth, Virginia, Nestor H. Forbes, ass't P. M.
Baton Rouge, La. H. Alexander, P. M.

DARNLEY.

The Harpers of New York, have just published this popular novel, as numbers thirty-five and thirty-six of the Library of Select Novels. Darnley is one of the works of fiction that has stood the test of criticism, and gained favour with age. It is well worthy a place in the Select Library.

THE HEIRESS.

The same enterprising publishers have issued, in a cheap form, a new work, entitled "*The Heiress*," which, we have no doubt, will meet a ready sale. It is a fiction of unusual merit, well written, and abounding in scenes and incidents of a deeply interesting character. There are occasional blemishes in the style, particularly in the language of the heroine; but these are overlooked and forgotten in the eagerness of the reader to know the fate of the principal characters.

For copies of both of the above works, we are indebted to the politeness of Mr. H. Perkins, of this city.

EMIGRANTS MAGAZINE.

We have received the first number of the Emigrant's Magazine, published monthly in New York, by John Wiley, at one dollar per annum. The object of this publication is to promote the interests of settlers, and of those who propose to settle in the United States or Canada, by giving them correct information on all subjects necessary to the guidance of emigrants. This number contains a variety of excellent articles, with an engraved view of Mr. Burden's celebrated steamboat. We have no doubt the Magazine will be extremely serviceable to foreigners, while its contents will interest the general reader. Mr. Greenbank, No. 9 Franklin Place, is agent for the work in Philadelphia, and will attend to all orders forwarded to him.

Proceedings of the Pennsylvania Legislature.

HARRISBURG, March 10th, 1834.

Dear Sir,—Memorials were presented this morning in the House of Representatives, signed by 3000 builders and mechanics, connected with building in Philadelphia; also from the tin-plate workers, sheet iron and coppersmiths of Philadelphia, and from citizens of Bucks County, asking for an expression of the legislature in favor of a restoration of the government deposits, and re-chartering the United States Bank.

A counter memorial was presented by Mr. Heston, signed, as he observed, by citizens of this commonwealth, residing within the city and county of Philadelphia, praying that the General Assembly might stand forth and proclaim their adherence to the general government, and against the United States Bank—there were probably 20 or 30 signatures to this high sounding memorial.

March 11,—A warm debate took place in the House of Representatives yesterday, on a motion made by Mr. Stacey to print all the memorials on the subject of the U. S. Bank, with the names attached to them. The "*party*" became alarmed at the prospect of having the names on the memorials against the "*monster*" compared with the tax lists. They all at once became very economical—the printing would be expensive. It was unusual to print memorials by the House, and the majority became suddenly very much attached to long established customs, and of course the printing was refused. Their motto now is:

"Keep the people in the dark."

The agency loan bill passed the Senate yesterday, on third reading.

The bill to change the great seal of the State, which had passed the House of Representatives, was negatived in the Senate to-day, by a unanimous vote. A large number of private bills also passed the Senate to-day.

In the House of Representatives this morning, the bill for continuing the state improvements, came up in committee of the whole. Mr. Miller supported the general principles of the bill in a lengthy address. Mr. Stevens moved to amend the first section, by striking out "double" and inserting "single" track, on the Philadelphia and Columbia and Portage Rail Roads. Messrs. Stevens and Crawford, (Franklin) supported, and Messrs. Walker, Miller and Smith, (Chester), opposed the amendment. It was lost.

Mr. Miller moved to insert $400,000, instead of $300,000 for repairs, but before the question was taken, the committee rose and had leave to sit again to-morrow.

Several private bills passed committee of the whole, but none of public importance.

Under a resolution of the House adopted on Saturday last, the Rev. Mr. Marsh, delivered an address on Temperance in the hall of the House of Representatives, last evening. After the Rev. gentleman had finished his discourse, he offered certain resolutions which some of the members present thought were intended to entrap the meeting into an expression of opinion on the subject of temperance. After some unpleasant remarks in relation to them, and some explanations, the meeting adjourned. Yours, &c.

From our Washington Correspondent.

Washington, March 12, 1834.

Mr. Atkinson: Alas! that I should have to take up my pen this twelfth day of March, and instead of reporting progress, should have no progress to report, on the very important topic of the currency of our great country. We are still talking over the matter of the Deposites, and in the Senate, the presentation of each new memorial serves as a starting point for a new set of speeches. But to my Journal.

Mr. B. W. Leigh, late missionary from the Ancient Dominion to the nullifiers was qualified, on Wednesday, and took his seat in the Senate, in lieu of Mr. Rives resigned; Mr. Poindexter's resolutions of Monday, slightly qualified, were adopted. The Senate having postponed the Deposite question until Monday of this week, to facilitate the transaction of other business, my Journal of the Currency discussion must wait till I briefly record their doings, or rather their talkings about other matters. Mr. Leigh has nothing very striking in his appearance; we shall see what sort of a legislator he will make. After his qualification, a number of petitions having been presented, the Senate adjourned.

In the House on the same day the Hon. Levi Lincoln, from Massachusetts took his seat, when petitions from almost every state having been presented in favour of the restoration of the Deposites, Mr. Wilde of Georgia, with his ever open smiling countenance, handing one in, asked to be permitted to state that the City of Augusta whence he came, and whence emanated the petition he held in his hand, was one of the most Commercial inland towns in the Union. Its population is probably, said he, not more than 7,000, but the value of the Cotton brought to that market, for several late years, had been equal to five millions of dollars annually, or about one twelfth of the whole domestic exports of the United States. The value of the Cotton this year, and of the return cargoes of Merchandise, would probably amount to the surprising sum of $15,000,000. He then went into an examination of the pecuniary difficulties brought on his Constituents by the Removal of the Deposites, and stated the great respectability of the Memorialists, among whom was the Mayor, Planters, Merchants, Lawyers and Physicians, incapable of a misrepresentation, and than whom a more independent, honorable, and enlightened body of memorialists was not to be found among any equal number of citizens who had ever brought their grievances to the knowledge of that House. Mr. Wilde after further arguments, said he could not better up sum the conviction they felt, than in the language of the Chairman in his envelope of the petition, which was "Depend upon it, sir, the war of our Government against our National Bank, is carried on at the expense of millions to the people." The House after some debate adjourned.

Thursday was marked by little but the ordinary business in each house, and if any progress has been made, it is in the admission of the fact by all parties that distress does really exist.

On Friday, Mr. McKean presented to the Senate, a memorial signed by nearly 3000 of the citizens of Lancaster County, Pa., bitterly complaining of the pecuniary distress, and ascribing it all to the Removal of the Public Deposites from the Bank of the United States, and asking that they may be restored. Mr. Webster rose, and said he thought this petition of sufficient importance to claim some notice. If any thing could impress the leaders of this government with a conviction of the necessity of some prompt and effectual remedy to the evils brought on by executive measures, it was to be found in these frequent memorials, coming not from one state only, but from each and every one, and proceeding from all the various classes of the community, from all the various trades, occupations, and conditions of our fellow citizens. He said it was well known to all, that Lancaster County is one of the most wealthy, populous, and most beautiful counties of the state, and that it is strictly agricultural, not depending for its wealth on the mineral productions, nor on manufacturing, or Commercial operations, but a community of thriving, and industrious farmers; all who had visited that beautiful and once happy valley, could testify to the success of the farmers. This and other memorials were not from brokers, speculators, or stock-jobbers—any more than political agitators, or those who had traded on borrowed capital, and who according to our ruler ought to break! After further compliments, and just ones they were to our friends of Lancaster County, Mr. McKean presented another memorial from the citizens of the Borough of Marietta, 613 in number, complaining of their distress for money, which they ascribe to the Removal, and asking for the restoration in like manner. Mr. Webster also, presented the memorial of the Builders and Mechanics of Philadelphia, which was referred and ordered to be printed. Mr. W. and Mr. Clay made some appropriate observations on it; from the latter I must quote a few sentences as I noted them.

Addressing Mr. Van Buren, he asked what was the remedy for this most unhappy state of the country; said he had conversed freely with the Philadelphia Committee, who were real practical and intelligent working men, and no one who has not a heart of steel, can listen to them, without feeling the deepest sympathy for the privations so needlessly brought on the laboring classes. Mr. President, he continued, it is with subdued feelings of profound humility and mortification that I now say, that constituted as Congress is at this time, no relief will be afforded by it, unless its members shall be enlightened and instructed by the people themselves. There is, it is true another quarter which has the power to relieve the public distress, and in twenty-four hours the Executive could adopt a measure which would re-establish confidence; and those who have the influence could not do better than explain to the President the naked and undisguised truth, and prevail upon him to retrace his steps and abandon his fatal experiment. You can if you will (Mr. Van Buren sat as still as a mouse) induce him to change his course, and to you, sir, in a friendly spirit, I make the appeal, to relieve the distress which now pervades all classes of my unhappy countrymen. Go to the President, and tell him, without exaggeration, the actual condition of his bleeding country, that it is almost ruined and undone by his measures, that *his* experiment will kill before it cures, that in a single city more than sixty bankruptcies, involving a loss of 15,000,000 of dollars have occurred. Tell him of the prodigious and alarming decline in the value of property, and of the low prices of produce, the stagnation in every branch of business, the close of factories; depict to him the heart rending wretchedness of thousands of the working classes; of the tears of helpless widows, and of unclad and unfed orphans, driven by the policy of one man, out of the busy pursuits in which but yesterday they were getting an honest livelihood. Tell him to guard himself against the possibility of an odious comparison with that worst of Roman Emperors, who contemplating with indifference the conflagration of his city, regaled himself during the terrific scene, by fiddling to his dancing courtiers. Tell him that in his bosom alone, under existing circumstances, does the power abide to relieve the country.

This and much to the same effect was heard by Mr. Van Buren, but it might as well have been spoken to a pillar—if he heard it he regarded it not.

After this speech, Mr. Clay submitted some resolutions to the following effect:

That the Constitution of these states does not vest in the President's power to remove at his pleasure officers under the government, whose offices have been established by law. That the Committee on the Judiciary, be instructed to enquire into the expediency of providing by law that in all instances of appointment to office by the President, by and with the advice of the Senate, the power of removal shall be exercised only in concurrence with the Senate; and when that body is not in session, that the President may suspend any officer, communicating his reasons for the suspension to the Senate at its first meeting; and if the Senate concur with him, the officer shall be removed, but otherwise restored. That the Post Office committee be instructed to enquire into the expediency of making provision by law for the appointment, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, of all deputy Post-masters, whose annual emoluments exceed a prescribed amount. These are important matters, and were on motion of Mr. Clay, ordered to be printed, and made the order of the day for the first Monday in April. Mr. Clay stated that an army of partizans amounting to 40,000 could be raised by any administration through the power of appointments, and these partizans would so increase as to control every thing.

Friday was a day for general business in the House, and little of interest transpired.

The Senate's proceedings of Monday were of the highest interest. Mr. Silsbee of Massachusetts presented a copy of the very strong resolutions adopted by the Legislature of Massachusetts, relative to the Currency and the Removal of the Deposites, which he moved should be read, referred and printed. Mr. S. spoke at some length, enforcing his arguments like a veteran legislator, and man of accurate and keen views. But the striking matter fell from the lips of Mr. Webster, who "agreed with the memorialists that the time had now come to submit a measure proposing some remedy, to the consideration of Congress and the Country. He said it was now several weeks since he had pledged himself to propose the renewal of the Bank Charter, if no other method of relief should be brought forward. It is no longer denied that distress does exist, and no man will doubt that things must change of themselves, or be changed by our legislation. As the administration has nothing to recommend, but seems to hope things will mend of themselves, the time has come to redeem my pledge, and I give notice that on Monday next, by direction and authority of the Committee of Finance, I propose to bring forward a measure for the consideration of the Senate."

He was, he said, fully aware of the great responsibility this movement assumed, but the sense of duty did not permit him and others to shrink from it. The relief must be prompt and efficient, and as we cannot charter another bank before 1836, it is idle to hold out any prospect from that quarter. Nothing remains but to endure the present state of things, or prolong the existence of the Bank. The restoration of the Deposites no one doubts would, along with a prolonged Charter, restore confidence. This is to be done in that form which shall be most likely to unite conflicting opinions, and the measure should go to the extreme of conciliation.

It should yield all that can be yielded, and two modes of doing this, present themselves; the one to propose a continuance of the charter for a short period, with no essential alteration, except congress be left at liberty to modify it, after March 1836, and to bring the new bank into operation while the former was retiring, thus avoiding the shock attending a sudden change. This will leave the question between the old and a new bank open upon equal terms. If such a measure as is here proposed be brought up, it will present a simple question to Congress and the people, viz:—"Shall the charter of the present bank be continued for a short time until Congress can maturely consider and decide on a some more permanent measure, and leaving them at liberty so to do—or shall the present state of things continue?"

The other method, he continued, to introduce the measure in a more permanent form—to propose a charter for a period of 15 or 20 years with satisfactory modifications. Between these modes, he said, the selection must necessarily be; there is no other alternative. After some other remarks, he said in the present posture of affairs, this matter must be submitted to the people in a more emphatic manner, than in ordinary cases, and the intelligence of the country would decide. He wished to avoid raising hopes—every individual knew as well as he did what were the prospects of success in such a measure, as he had no private information respecting men's opinions or purposes, but he must say that while the present embarrassments existed, an adjournment of Congress is a thing not to be thought of; the people would not welcome members home, nor ought they to, if they should leave their seats without having relieved the country. Congress has the power to relieve them, and nobody else.

I have given you above the substance of Mr. Webster's plan, as I deem it very important, and right that the people should know what is going on. If Mr. Webster's plan of conciliation should fail, they must I suppose, submit to be ruined.

On Tuesday, the President sent a message to the Senate on Executive business; it is understood to have been a re-nomination of the rejected Government directors of the U. S. Bank, with reasons for the same, but these have not yet transpired.

Several new and strong memorials were presented to-day one from Vermont, praying for the restoration, and one from Paterson, &c. After going through several private bills the senate adjourned.

Mr. Archer from the committee on Foreign affairs reported a resolution in the House of Representatives, which was agreed to, that the said committee be instructed to inquire into the expediency of buying the library and official and private manuscripts of General Washington, so that they may be deposited in the Department of State. It is understood that the present heir is willing to part with these relics, and visitors at Mount Vernon will no longer have the pleasure of seeing the library and books as the General left them. This was my happy lot recently, and I thought while there that they should be always thus left, but it is a world of changes.

Mr. Mardis's resolution now came up and Judge Clayton and Mr. Burgess spoke at some length, when the House went into committee of the whole on the state of the union. On the army appropriation bill, some amendments were made, the bill ordered to be printed, and the House adjourned.

Next week is of course looked forward to with extraordinary interest. The time seems to have come to make an attempt to relieve the public distress; we shall see which of the members of the House will oppose the wishes of three fourths of the whole people. Yours &c.

From the New York Journal of Commerce.

POLICE OFFICE.

Most Extraordinary Folly and Knavery.—One of the most extraordinary cases that ever came before the public, of folly amounting almost to idiotism on the one side, and knavery on the other, was yesterday investigated at the police office. A man named Patrick Ellis, who keeps a grocery store, No. 31, corner of Prince and Mott streets, has his mother-in-law residing with him, who has been for some time past afflicted with the dropsy. A woman of color named Diana Williams, who works for Ellis, frequently told him within the last two months that she knew an Indian Doctor who could cure all sorts of diseases, and particularly dropsies. Ellis however did not put much faith in her accounts of the Indian Doctor, and consequently did not consult him relative to his mother-in-law. The doctor however, who is a colored man named Sidney Screanter, and who has been formerly for some years a seaman on board the Brilliant,—without being consulted or sent for, came, a few days back to Ellis' house, and offered to cure his mother-in-law of the dropsy, without asking fee or reward for his services or any thing but the mere ingredients necessary to compound the cure. On being further questioned by Ellis, the doctor gave him an account of many and such extraordinary cures which he had performed, that Ellis could no longer doubt of his skill, and consented that he should try it on the old lady's dropsy. The doctor then named and obtained from Ellis the following ingredients to make the cure—half a pint of brandy, half a pint of cider, half a pint of gin,—and as he understood the patient was from Ireland, he said he should have half a pint of whiskey. Along with these articles he got a quart of beer and half a pound of soap, and having mixed them all together in a saucepan, he then told Ellis it would be necessary for him to put 95 pieces of silver coin, tied in a blue flannel bag, into the saucepan along with the other ingredients, and boil the whole of them together. As Ellis had no idea that the cure would require such an ingredient as this, he at first hesitated to supply it, until the *doctor* assured him that the money would receive little or no injury from the process. It might, he said, be thinned and discolored a little by the boiling, but not so as to prevent its being negotiable. On this assurance, Ellis sent several dollars out and got them changed into small money, until he made up the 95 pieces, and then put them into a blue bag, which the *doctor* put in the saucepan. After boiling it for a short time, he took it off, and left it to cool until the ensuing morning, when he again called at Ellis's, and after looking at the mixture in the saucepan, and stirring it with his fingers, told Ellis it was yet too thin, and that it would require twenty-five pieces of silver coin more, to be put in the blue bag, and to be better boiled. Ellis supplied the additional 25 pieces, which were put in the bag with the others. How much the sum amounted to, which was put in the bag altogether, Ellis could not exactly say; it was not however much less than 15 or 20 dollars. When the last 25 pieces were put in, the mixture became fit for use, and the doctor applied it to his patient externally, twice on Wednesday and once on Thursday morning, and was to have called on Thursday evening to apply it again. When leaving Ellis' house on Thursday morning, he asked Ellis' mother-in-law to lend him 6 dollars, which however she declined doing, and he went away.—Thursday night came, but no doctor made his appearance, and his patient and Ellis' wife began to wonder why the doctor did not come. After wondering till they were tired, it occurred to Mrs. Ellis to look to the saucepan which contained the cure, and lo! the cause of the doctor's not coming was fully explained. He had contrived to steal the blue bag and every shilling that was in it. Ellis was not at home when his wife made this discovery, but when he returned and was informed of it, he procured an officer, who took the Indian doctor into custody yesterday morning, and brought him to the Police office. Ellis attended to prosecute, and evinced such extraordinary ignorance and simplicity whilst telling his story, as to keep the entire office in a roar of laughter. Amongst other things he said that the doctor confessed he had stolen his money. The poor crest fallen doctor seemed terribly dismayed at the scrape he had gone into, but managed his part so admirably, that whilst every one in the office was laughing at Ellis' folly, the doctor popped out and made his escape.

The Unknown Tongue.

Despite its gross absurdity and wickedness, it would appear as if the doctrine of the "*unknown tongues*," retains some adherents in certain parts of England.—In a late Chelmsford paper, we find recorded an instance of religious extravagance, almost beyond belief. A meeting of the brethren and sisters of the "Church of the new lights," was held for the purpose of considering the slight progress, which the Church made in numbers. As soon as they had met, the female "angel," as she is called, set up a horrid scream, declaring that unbelievers were in the room. One of the brethren hereupon, it is said, put his hands into his pocket and walked off. The next step was to discover what sin it was which prevented the increase of the Church. After a great deal of manœuvering it was found that one of the brethren was making love to two of the sisters at the same time. The angel said the sin must be put away; and she spoke in an unknown tongue, ejaculating "Zoro, zoro! toro, toro!" till the house rang with the sounds. During this extraordinary exhibition there was great sobbing and weeping among the sisterhood; and the excitement at last became so great, and the noises so unearthly, that they gave the whole assembly a sybiline appearance. The thing ended, in the female angel forbidding the erring brother to marry one of the sisters.

GIDEON COX,

Has just received from the Shaker Settlement, and has for sale at his Woodenware, Hardware, Tinware, and Variety Store, No. 335 Market street below Ninth,

Rose water, peach water, cider and currant wine, syrup of Laverwort, maple sugar, diaper and table linen, a superior article, thread spools and silk winders, carpet hammers, brooms whisks, rugs & cushions, drab cloth, red flannels, woollen stockings, fresh herbs and garden seeds.

He has also a large assortment of house keeping articles, cedar ware, &c.—as kitchen tables, step ladders, clothes' horses, clothes' lines, and clothes' baskets, wash boards, wash stands, lamps, barrel-covers, towel-rollers, lime squeezers, sieves, brooms, whisks, butter prints, curled maple tubs, trays, mats, Boston rocking chairs, very handsome hobby horses, patent brushes for clothes, knife boards, lamps and stone ware, and shad-toasters on an improved plan.

CEDAR WARE, as bathing tubs, wash tubs, cutter tubs, and buckets, brass, and iron bound churns, umbrellas, tubs, &c. Also, a variety of French travelling, fancy and willow baskets.

By an addition to his former establishment, he now offers for sale a general assortment of HARDWARE, among which are puffing irons, spice mills, furnaces, brass and copper wash-kettles, pots, shovels, tongs, &c. together with a superior quality of Britannia ware as urns, coffee pots, &c.

House-keepers and others are requested to call, as they will find it to be the largest and most general assortment of housekeeping articles in this country, and therefore convenient for supplying themselves with every necessary article. mar 15-

To the Ladies.

Fashionable Millinery Establishment, 206 Chesnut St.

MISSES JOHNSONS having made arrangements for regularly receiving Millinery from the most fashionable houses in Paris, will be enabled to accommodate their customers at all times, with an extensive assortment of Fancy Millinery of the latest patterns. Also, a great variety of Tuscan and Straw Bonnets, Ribbons, Laces, &c.

Merchants supplied with any quantity of the above articles, and milliners from any part of the United States can be accommodated with pattern hats, caps, turbans, head dresses, &c. mar 15, '34—1y

Exchange Office.

JAMES MUSGRAVE, Stock and Exchange Broker, S. E. corner of Third and Chesnut streets.

BANK NOTES of all the States in the Union purchased at moderate rates, viz:

Maine,	New York,	District of Columbia,
New Hampshire,	New Jersey,	North Carolina,
Vermont,	Pennsylvania,	South Carolina,
Massachusetts,	Delaware,	Georgia,
Rhode Island,	Maryland,	Ohio,
Connecticut,	Virginia,	Tennessee, &c. &c.

Bank, Insurance, Turnpike, Canal, Rail Roads, and all other Stocks, bought and sold on commission.

Drafts collected on the most reasonable terms. mar 15 '34-1y

1834. MARCH.	SUN RISES.	SUN SETS.	HIGH WATER.	MOON'S PHASES.
15 Saturday,	6 7	5 53	5 30	
16 Sunday,	6 6	5 54	6 22	D. H. M.
17 Monday,	6 4	5 56	7 14	
18 Tuesday,	6 3	5 57	8 7	Last 2 7 46
19 Wednesday,	6 2	5 58	9 3	New 10 8 14
20 Thursday,	6 0	6 0	10 0	First 16 1 20
21 Friday,	5 58	6 1	10 30	Full 23 1 12
22 Saturday,	5 56	6 2	11 35	Last 31 8 31

Caption: ALMANACK.

Saving Fund Society.—The Northern Liberty, Kensington and Penn. district Saving Fund Society receive deposits on Mondays and Thursdays of each week, from 5 o'clock, P. M. until 8, at their office, No. 329 North Third below Green street.

Association of Teachers.—A Meeting will be held, at 129 Arch street, this evening, 15 inst. at half past 7 o'clock. Punctual attendance is requested. J. O'CONNOR, Rec. Sec.

Fire Department.—An adjourned convention of the members favourable to a parade of the Fire Engine and Hose Companies composing the Fire Department of the city and county of Philadelphia, will be held on Tuesday evening next, 18th inst. at 7 o'clock, at Ryckman's, Chesnut street. It is particularly desired that the delegates will be punctual in their attendance, as the meeting will be [illegible]. CHAS. SCHAFFER, Jr. Pres't.
Thos. H. Florence, } Secretaries.
Robt. B. Hacker, }

A Sermon will be delivered and a collection taken up in aid of the Missionary Fund, next Lord's day evening, to-morrow, 16th inst. at the 2d New Jerusalem Church, Fourth near Germantown road.

MARRIAGES.

March 6, by the Rev. Manning B. Roach, Mr. Columbus Bussel, to Miss Mary Ann Shade, all of Southwark.

On the 4th inst. by the Rev. Henry White, Mr. Barrett S. Johnson, to Miss Elizabeth Brown, of this city.

On the 4th inst. by the Rev. Mr. Gibson, Mr. Samuel McCollum, to Miss Margaret Moore, both of this city.

By the Rev. George Chandler, on Tuesday last, Mr. Silas Ashton, to Miss Margaret Dewees, both of Philad. Co.

On Thursday evening, 27th Feb. by the Rev. Simon Wilmer, Mr. John Wesley Eckard, to Miss Deborah Lock, all of Berkeley, N. J.

On fourth day, the 5th inst. at Friends' Meeting, Cherry street, Thomas Conard, to Rebecca Shoemaker, all of this city.

On fifth day evening, 6th inst. by Joseph Watson, Esq. Thos. Hopkins, of Radnor, Delaware county, to Susan Jones, of Whitemarsh, Montgomery county.

On Wednesday evening, 5th inst. by the Rev. Charles Pitman, Mr. John F. Woolson, to Miss Margaret Lippincott, of Southwark.

On Thursday evening, the 6th inst. by Alderman Samuel Badger, Mr. Thomas H. Mercer, of Chester county, to Miss Hannah T. James, of Delaware county.

On Thursday, the 6th inst. by the Rev. Charles Pitman, Mr. Isaac T. Jones, Merchant of this city, to Miss Mary Paine, daughter of Mr. Daniel Bowen, formerly of Berwick.

On Thursday evening, 6th inst. by the Rev. Mr. Pittman, Mr. Robert Dyball, to Miss Elizabeth Brian, both of the Northern Liberties.

On the 5th inst. by the Rev. J. Rusling, Mr. Jacob Rocap, to Miss Rachel Cook, all of this city.

On the 6th inst. by the same, Mr. Tristram Campbell, to Mrs. Hannah Forcer, all of this city.

On Thursday evening, the 28th ult. by the Rev. Mr. Kemp, Mr. Joseph Hibberd, Jr. to Miss Emily Levis, both of Upper Darby Township, Delaware county.

On Saturday evening, the 8th inst. by Alderman Scott, Daniel Humphreys, to Eliza W. Morgan, all of Philadelphia.

On Sunday evening, March 9th, by the Rev. Thos. G. Allen, Mr. William M. Martin, of this city, to Miss Lucinda Stanton, of Wilmington, Del.

On Saturday evening, 8th inst. by the Rev. William Cooper Mead, D. D. Capt. Albert Turley, to Miss Rebecca Koockogey, both of this city.

March 5th, by John Swift, Esq. Mayor of the city, Sketchley Morton, of Springfield, to Elizabeth A. second daughter of Benjamin Newlin, of Providence, all of Delaware county, Penn.

On the 5th inst. by the Rev. James Patterson, Mr. George Nonnaton Kees, to Miss Hannah Battas.

On Saturday evening, 1st inst. by Ev. A. C. Thomas, Mr. Henry W. Harris, to Miss Mary Griffiths, both of this city.

On Sunday afternoon, 2d inst. by the same, Dr. Jacob P. Thornton, of New Jersey, to Miss Martha Snowy Wellford, youngest daughter of Mr. R. Wellford, of this city.

On the 8th inst. by Alderman Laws, Mr. Francis Roberts, to Miss Catharine Fisher, all of the Northern Liberties.

On the 4th day of Feb. last, by the Rev. W. Cooper Mead, Mr. Benjamin Clarkson Brookes, of this city, formerly, of Reading, Berkshire, England, to Miss Ann Elizabeth, only daughter of the late John Reynolds, Esq. of this city.

On Wednesday evening, March 5th, 1834, by the Rev. Mr. Grant, General William C. Kees, of Printer's Retreat, Indiana, to Miss Ann Maria Lawrence, of this city.

On Thursday evening, the 6th instant, by Alderman Samuel Badger, Mr. Thomas H. Mercer, of Chester county, to Miss Hannah T. James, of Delaware co.

In New York, on the 10th inst. by the Rev. Thos. J. Sawyer, Mr. Abiel Goodwin, of New York, to Miss Sarah Travilla, late of Philadelphia.

In this city, on the 9th inst. by the Rev. H. G. King, Mr. Wm. Crosby, to Miss Martha Brown, both of Bristol Pa.

In Washington City, at the residence of Gen. Gratiot, on the morning of the 11th inst. E. T. M'Dowell, Esq. to Caroline Augusta Galois, both of Doylestown, Pa.

DEATHS.

On Friday, the 7th inst. Robert Wharton, Esq. in the 78th year of his age.

On Friday evening last, after a short illness, Mr. Jesse Groves, in the 27th year of his age.

On Friday evening, the 7th inst. in the 46th year of her age, Mrs. Jane Patton, wife of Mr. Thomas Patton.

On Thursday evening, 6th inst. Mrs. Margaret Rowen, widow of the late Mr. John Rowen, in the 74th year of her age.

Of consumption, Mr. John Robinson, in the 50th year of his age.

On Thursday morning, after a lingering illness, Mary, wife of Moses Wiley.

On Wednesday evening, 5th inst. Barclay, youngest son of George H. Hall, aged 1 year.

On the 6th inst. Mary Kerr, in the 69th year of her age, after a long and painful illness, which she bore with christian patience.

On Wednesday evening, of Scarlet Fever, George, infant son of Samuel Thompson, aged 3 years and 7 months.

On the 3d February, 1834, at Connellsville, Fayette county, Pa. Thomas Ray, only son of the late Capt. Thomas Ray, of Philadelphia, in the 19th year of his age.

On Sabbath morning, the 9th inst. in the 46th year of his age, the Rev. Gilbert R. Livingston, D. D. Pastor of the First Reformed Dutch Church, Crown street.

On Sunday afternoon, 9th inst., of consumption, in the 43d year of his age, Mr. J. Howe, type and stereotype founder.

On the 7th inst. of inflammation of the lungs, Mrs. Ann McIlwain, in the 36th year of her age. She lived beloved by all who knew her, to mourn her loss. She has left a husband and six children, one four weeks old.

On Sunday morning, of a lingering illness, which he bore with christian fortitude, Mr. John Cochran, in the 39th year of his age.

On Saturday last, the 8th inst. in the 30th year of his age, Jacob Coleman, son of Philip Coleman.

On Sunday morning, the 9th inst. in the 2d year of her age, Sarah M. only daughter of Samuel Wright.

On Sunday morning, at 9½ o'clock, of scarlet fever, Wm. Thompson, son of Wm. T. Flanagan, aged 7 years and 2 months.

On Sunday, March 9th, Mrs. Jemima M'Kever, in the 78th year of her age, relict of the late Capt. John M'Kever.

On Saturday morning, 8th inst. Capt. John Blakiston, aged 57 years.

In the Borough of Columbia, on Sunday evening, 2d inst. Christian Brenneman, Esq. President of the Columbia Bridge Company, in the 59th year of his age. The death of Mr. Brenneman was very sudden, and it is supposed to have been caused, by the agitation produced by an alarm of fire, occasioned by the burning of a chimney, in the vicinity of his dwelling.

On Sunday afternoon, the 9th inst. in the 6th year of her age, Martha Lewis, daughter of Peter V. Creuthers.

On the 11th inst. William, infant son of Wm. and Mary Combs.

On Wednesday morning, 12th inst. in the 19th year of his age, J. Matthias, eldest son of Matthias Deshong.

March 12th, 1834, after a short but painful illness, which she bore with christian fortitude and resignation, Mrs. Maria Oliver, wife of Mr. John J. Oliver in the 35th year of her age.

On Wednesday, the 12th inst. of Angina Maligna, Mary M. Rupp, aged 13 years and 5 months.

On the 21st January, in Hamburg, after a lingering illness, Henrietta Bennet, consort of Jacob Bennet, of this city, in the 44th year of her age.

On the 9th inst. George Hugh, aged 2 years, 2 months, and 11 days, son of George H. Diamond, of Southwark.

On Wednesday, the 12th inst. in the 21st year of his age, Perry Davis, son of William Davis.

On Monday morning, the 10th inst. at Vincent town, New Jersey, in the 34th year of her age, Mrs. Susannah C. Campbell, wife of the late Alexander F. Campbell, formerly of this city.

The New York City Inspector reports the death of 129 persons during the week ending on Saturday, 8th inst. viz:—27 men, 27 women, 46 boys, and 29 girls. Of whom 31 were of the age of one year and under. Diseases, consumption, 20; convulsions, 13, dropsy in the head 7; fever, scarlet, 22, &c.

Report of interments in the city of Baltimore, for the last week, ending 11th inst. Males 32, females 25—57. Of which number 7 were colored persons, 4 free, 3 slaves. Diseases, consumption 3; measles 4; scarlet fever 6, &c.

Report of deaths in the city of Boston for the last week—males 13, females 16, stillborn 3. Diseases, consumption 7, &c.

A Boy Wanted,

TO learn the Printing Business. One from the country would be preferred. Enquire at No. 13 Drinker's Alley, Phila. mar 15—3t

Extract of a Communication addressed to Allen Ward, publisher of the Philadelphia Fashions and Tailors' Archetype, No. 32 Sansom st. Phila.

Sir,—Having seen in a recent number of the Saturday Evening Post, a Circular published by James H. Chappell, in which he censures and calumniates in the most unceremonious manner, the Judges who were recently appointed by both you and him for the purpose of deciding upon the question, of, whether his newly invented System for the use of Master Tailors was superior to Ward's Protractor System, and having perused his Circular which is pregnant with charges of a most vindictive and malicious nature, and I having served by appointment as one of the Judges on that occasion, feel it to be incumbent upon me, to lay before you, as a vindication of my conduct, the entire transaction, as well as the decision of the majority of the Judges, who were appointed by the parties. The Committee of Judges, Mr. Watkinson, Mr. Browning and myself, met repeatedly according to agreement at Ryckman's Hotel, for the purpose of examining minutely both Systems, in order that we might be enabled to give a fair and impartial decision, and after an examination of both Systems, it was suggested that a coat should be made agreeable to Mr. Chappell's System, and if it succeeded in establishing certain essential points effected by Ward's Protractor System, that then my objections would be removed. To this suggestion the Committee agreed, and Mr. Chappell also gave his consent, the coat was therefore cut and cut by Mr. Chappell himself, and made up by his directions, it proved to be a bad fit, and the majority of the Committee was in consequence, not permitted to see it after it was made. Mr. Chappell however called upon me a few days after, and informed me that he was satisfied now that his System could never establish the important points mentioned by me, and effected by Ward's Protractor System, and that the coat, which he had recently undertaken to make agreeably to his System, had proven to be an entire failure.

I then called upon Mr. Watkinson, who also informed me, that Mr. Chappell's efforts to establish his System by a practical illustration, had resulted in a complete failure, and that he would not decide upon the question or have any thing further to do with it. I then waited upon Mr. Browning, who without any hesitation, concurred with me in giving a decision favourable to Ward's Protractor System. Thus, sir, it was the act having given a decision contrary to evidence in favour of Mr. Chappell, (if I understand him right) that he has ventured to pour out the vial of his wrath upon the heads of the Judges who indulged him with all the advantages that he could consistently ask, in order that he might display to their entire satisfaction, the superiority of his System, but he did not succeed and acknowledged that the coat was a misfit. If it were necessary for me to take up the various unfounded assertions made use of in his Circular I should experience no difficulty in giving to each of his vituperative assertion as clear and satisfactory refutation. In his Circular he observes, that one of the gentlemen who was disposed to be not being scientific offered to wager $500, to $20 with one of the Judges that he would cut out a better and more fashionable coat than Ward himself, or any who used his rule; as I am entirely at a loss to know, to whom this has allusion, I will venture to observe, that whenever that person, may feel disposed to lay a wager of this kind, he will by calling upon me meet with a person who will give it a ready acceptance. I cannot dismiss these remarks without giving another (the following) quotation from his Circular. "What an impartial Judge, almost as much so as his fellow, a second Solomon and a second Daniel." There is, sir, in this quotation a latent ironical thrust, that is indeed extremely galling, particularly so when taken in connection with the sublime keenness of its wit which alone is a sufficient recommendation of his capacity to perform the arduous duties of an erudite Buchanan, who history informs us, was honoured for his wit, with the title of the Kings fool. The prospects of Mr. C's aspiring to the dignified title of a witty fool, is much more favourable than those which have hitherto attended his fruitless endeavours, to establish, his System of Tailoring which has not only been denounced by Judges, but by himself also.

I am, Sir, with great respect, your obedient serv't.
FRANCIS MAHAN.

Allen Ward, Esq., Tailor N. W. corner of 5th and Chesnut.

Macpelah Cemetery.

THIS Cemetery is situated on Prime street, between Tenth and Eleventh streets; a portion of the ground has been appropriated to the interment of non members, at the following rates:—for those under 5 years, $1; those under 15 years, $1.50; all others, $2.

Tickets for interment can be had of either of the undersigned or from the superintendent on the ground.

President—John D. Brown, No. 73 Shad street.
Vice President—Thos. W. Newton, S. W. corner of Thirteenth and Filbert streets.
Treasurer—Daniel Glass, Tryd near Catharine.
Secretary—Jacob B. [illegible], No. [illegible] South street.

DIRECTORS.

John Dougherty, No. 1, Barnum street, Southwark.
N. N. Evans, No. 128 South Fifth street.
Joseph Roberts, Lombard street.
Thos. Paterson, No. 61 Swanson street.
Hale Given, corner of Carpenter st. and Passyunk Road.
John Parker, 223 South Sixth street.
James Frederick, 213 South Third street.
John T. Patterson, No. 21 Strand street.
John M'Mahon, Twelfth above Race.
Adam Rowan, No. 91 South street.
George Thompson, No. 4 Gebhard street.

Notice to Members.—All members who have not yet received certificate books for their lots, are earnestly requested to call on the Treasurer and obtain them, as it will prevent any inconvenience hereafter, and all those who are in arrears of dues are [illegible]. The [illegible] requested to leave their names, with the [illegible] and number of their lots with him, that the deeds may be duly registered. mar 15 '34—3m

Now is the time to Buy Real

TUSCAN and Leghorn Hats, at half price, and also a large stock of Merino Shawls and other goods, at No. 176 Market street above Eighth.

[illegible] 4-4 new style painted muslins, only 25 cents.
[illegible] first quality corded skirts ... 25 cents.
[illegible] printed muslin, little stained ... 31¼ cents.
[illegible] plaid ... 12½ cents.
[illegible] spring light ground chintz, only ... 18 cents.
[illegible] ... 37½ cents.
[illegible] whole pieces of Irish linen, different qualities.
[illegible] splendid 6-4 white and black blond veils ... $1.00
[illegible] No. 12 to 22 satin ribbons, by the cut, scalloped [illegible] black and white blond veils.
[illegible] black [illegible] ... 37½ cents.
[illegible] ... 37½ cents.
[illegible] heavy black, and blue black gros de Swiss, real Italian lutestring.
[illegible] first quality umbrellas, brass handles ... $1.00
[illegible] French silk umbrellas ... $1.00
[illegible] jaconet and mull muslin, lawn, lawns, holland, &c. [illegible] a number of other goods too tedious to mention.

JUST RECEIVED FROM NEW YORK.

[illegible] cases of imitation Tuscan bonnets, assorted colors ... $2.00
[illegible] cases of Ladies' real English Dunstable bonnets ... $1.50
[illegible] Ladies' Leghorn hats, assorted quality ... $1.50
[illegible] ... $1.75
[illegible] cases of boys' English riding caps ... $1.50
[illegible] ... 50 cents.
Also, 500 of Ladies' real Tuscan bonnets, of splendid quality, [illegible] ... $1.50
[illegible] white and scarlet merino long shawls ... $6.00
[illegible] splendid black [illegible] and quality [illegible] of all kinds and quality.

Persons wishing to purchase any of the above goods, will find them 30 per cent. cheaper than can be bought in the city, either wholesale or retail. Open in the evening. mar 15.

AN ADDRESS

To the Gentlemen of the Profession.

AGAIN I have the honour to address you on a subject with which all are more or less interested. The controversy between Mr. Ward and myself should be investigated, and the motive which prompts it is a obvious throughout, should be duly considered; but to what extent *falsehood* has had the predominating ascendency over his better sentiments, is left with him and his conscience.

[illegible]

OF THE INQUISITORS.

[illegible]

JAMES H. CHAPPELL.

N. B. How brotherly, Ward's and the Judges' notices appear together in publication!

TERMS.

For the System, in places over 20,000 inhabitants	$20 00
do over 10,000 and under 20,000	15 00
do under 10,000	10 00
Measure book and measure	1 00
Fashions, a plate with 14 figures, semi annual, to non-subscribers	3 00
To non subscribers, per copy	2 00

Subscribers to the rule will have a credit of 6 months for the fashions. Letters directed to Philadelphia, post paid, will be attended to. JAMES H. CHAPPELL, No. 5 Library street.

N. B. The Spherical System can be sent to subscribers, by mail or otherwise. mar 15—3t

JUST PUBLISHED, *Atkinson's Casket,* FOR MARCH, 1834.

EMBELLISHMENTS:

The Dead Soldier, a fine engraving on steel; A View of Pliniana, and the Lake of Como, Italy; The House in which Shakspeare was born; Music—Oh deem not that I Love Her less.

CONTENTS.

[illegible]

POETRY.

[illegible]

To Let,

THE STORE and DWELLING, No. [illegible] North Second street, near [illegible]. Any one wishing a [illegible] of an eligible stand for business is invited to view the premises. [illegible]

THE BOOK OF NATURE,

Published monthly, at $6 per annum, embellished with numerous appropriate engravings.

CONTENTS of No. 1, for JANUARY.—[illegible]

[illegible]

Contents of No. 2 for February.

[illegible]

JUST Published—the BOOK OF NATURE, No. [illegible] [illegible]

[illegible]

Subscriptions, payable in advance, thankfully received by SAMUEL C. ATKINSON, 36 Carter's Alley, Philada. mar 15—tf

Liberal Offer.

TO persons who will obtain five responsible subscribers to the Philadelphia Liberalist, (a weekly, liberal devotional paper,) the publisher will give a copy of the first volume of the work neatly bound; or a copy of the second volume, which can be sent to any part of the Union by mail [illegible] printed on fine white paper, [illegible]. The terms are [illegible] in advance.

Address, Zebina Fuller, 240 North Fifth street, Philadelphia. mar 15—3t

Duke of Saint Simon.

WALDIE'S LIBRARY of the present week contains a selection of anecdotes of the court of Louis XIV, extracted from the Memoirs of the Duke of Saint Simon, published in Paris in [illegible] octavo volumes. [illegible]

The Library also contains the conclusion of Miss Waldie's Rome, [illegible] Venice, Naples, Pompeii, Herculaneum, Vesuvius, [illegible] and the Forum by Moonlight, Pensive [illegible].

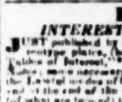
In the Journal of Belles Lettres, the conclusion of Captain Marryat's novel of Peter Simple; a Review of and extracts from Mrs. Willard's Letters from Europe, and the first of a series of papers of Wonders of Natural History. Notes of a Bibliomaniac No. 3, together with a variety of foreign and domestic literary domestic intelligence.

Next week will be published in the Library, The Black Watch, a new novel, by Andrew Picken.

Subscriptions to Waldie's Select Circulating Library, which is published every week at $5 per annum, thankfully received by ADAM WALDIE.

Publication office, No. 6 North 8th st. mar 15—3t

New Lebanon.



THE subscriber respectfully informs his friends and the public in general, that having purchased a large quantity of fine Terrapins, he will be enabled to serve up TURTLE SOUP on Sunday next, the 16th inst. in his usual style, any time after 11 o'clock, A. M. and continue regularly through the season every Sunday.

He also informs his military friends that he would be happy if they would give him a call, having a fine piece of ground for company parade, as the street pavement and side walks extends all the way to his house. JOHN PASCAL, mar 15—3t Corner of 10th and Coates st.

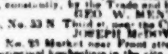
Rowlett's

INTEREST AND TIME TABLES.

JUST published by the Author, the third edition, from stereotype plates, (being the fourth edition) of "Rowlett's Tables of Interest," containing elaborate Decimal Notes, more necessary information in the Preface concerning the Lawful modes of Computing Interest, Days of Grace, &c. and at the end of the Book, a list of the names of nearly all (of what are termed) the banking days, and many of the chief Lawyers in the western States, from Detroit to New Orleans and Mobile, to all which is prefixed on the inside of the cover, a Practical Banking Time Table, much more convenient in use than a book for the purpose, and it is believed the best that can be contrived. The work is substantially bound in Buff Leather, like Acts and Books, and indexed. Price $5.—Now to be had, constantly, by the Trade and by retail of the general agents, GEO. W. MENTZ & SON, Booksellers, No. 53 N. Third st. near the City Hotel—and JOSEPH McDOWELL, Bookseller, No. 23 Market near Front street, and of the principal booksellers in the city.

* Note—The premiums offered for the detection of an error of a cent in the Interest Calculations have been $100 in the first edition (11 years ago), $150 in the second, $200 in the third, (yet no one has ever been found) and now in the fourth edition the premium for a like error is raised to $250, as it is as bad as the perfect? mar 15—6t*

James Fife & Son.

REED  MAKERS, North side of St. Stephen's Church, below Market, in Tenth st.,

CARRY on the above line in all its branches, &c. and keep on hand at all times, Reeds, suitable for city weaving in general. Also, Reeds of every description, suitable for Country Merchants on hand, in large quantities, of a very superior quality, and at the lowest manufactory prices.

Also, a few 100 first quality New Orleans canes on hand and for sale. N. B. Reeds of every description made to order. mar 15, '34—1y

The Hotel on a New Plan

IN THE CITY OF NEW YORK.

THE Tontine Coffee House, on the corner of Wall and Water streets, near the Exchange, Post Office, and Public Auctions is reopened. At this Hotel a gentleman may take his lodgings for a day or longer time, have his meals, when and from what he pleases, or where he pleases, every requisite for his comfort being in the house, and at all times at his command, at moderate prices, paying only for what he orders and nothing more. Those who wish command of their time, will find an advantage in visiting this establishment, which is in the former Exchange. mar 15—4t

Rev. John N. Maffit.

A SPLENDID Lithographic Print of this distinguished Pulpit Orator, by M. E. D. Brown, from the original portrait by Neagle, will be published in a few days by the subscriber.

T. K. GREENBANK, 74 South Third street, above Chesnut.

N. B. The trade supplied on liberal terms. mar 15—tf

Wanted.

A TEACHER is wanted in the village at Port Elizabeth, Cumberland county, New Jersey, to commence keeping school the mid of April next. He must be a good reader, writer, arithmetician, grammarian, and mathematician; an one used apply. The school will average from 30 to 40 scholars. The price [illegible] $2.25 per quarter for each scholar. All communications must be post paid, or it will not be taken out of the post office. By order of the trustees.

Port Elizabeth, N. J. JONATHAN LOPE, mar 15—3t* Secretary.

Select Academy.

BENJAMIN C. TUCKER, respectfully informs his friends and the public, that he has opened a school in a pleasant and roomy dining room, situated on the south side of Prune Court, which runs west from Eleventh street, between Market and Filbert—where, by persevering assiduity, and unremitting attention to the duties of his profession, he hopes to merit the confidence and patronage of his fellow citizens.

Terms of Tuition, per Quarter.

Orthography, Reading, Penmanship, Arithmetic, Grammar, Geography, Natural Philosophy and History	$6 00
Book keeping, Algebra and Geometry, with their application to Trigonometry, Surveying, Mensuration, Conic Sections, Astronomy, &c.	$8 00

The Seminary is furnished with Globes, Books of Reference, and a Library. mar 15—4t*

Lehigh Coal Reduced.

THE Lehigh Company have fixed the following as the retail prices, until further notice, for coal which may be sold in the season commencing 1st of January, 1834, viz:

HARD COAL.

Five dollars and twenty five cents per ton of 2240 lbs.

SOFT COAL.

Four dollars and seventy five cents per ton of 2240 lbs.

At the above prices the Coal will be delivered at the doors of purchasers within the limits of the city or adjoining districts.

The SOFT COAL, mentioned above, ignites rather easier than the Hard, and burns freer, on which account many consumers prefer it.

LIME-BURNERS' COAL.

The prices for Lime-burner's Coal, in the yards, are, for any quantity under fifty tons, two dollars and seventy-five cents per ton; for fifty tons and upwards, two dollars and fifty cents.

Apply at the office of the Company, No. 72 South Second street, opposite Gray's Alley, or at the Scale House in Front street, above Callowhill. jan 11—tf

To Cash Purchasers.

SILKS, LACES, RIBBONS, GLOVES, &c.

THE subscriber having commenced business since the reduction of the duties, is enabled to offer inducements to those who purchase for cash or acceptances. JOHN BUZBY, march 29 No. 171 Market st. north side, above 4th.

Lehigh Nut Coal.

THE Lehigh Company have for sale, Nut Coal, free from dust, and suitable for small stoves.—Price, four dollars and fifty cents per ton of 2240 lbs, [illegible].

Apply at the Company's Office, No. 72 South Second street, opposite Gray's Alley, or at the scale house, in Front above Callowhill street. nov 9—tf

PHILADELPHIA GAZETTE,

TRI-WEEKLY—$5 PER ANNUM.

THE PHILADELPHIA GAZETTE, publishes three times a week, is of the largest class of newspapers, and contains all the news of the day, foreign and domestic, with a large amount of miscellaneous and literary matter. To individuals who find a daily paper too expensive, and a weekly one not sufficient for their purposes, this long established Gazette is recommended as being well calculated to supply their wants. It embraces a large amount of shipping and commercial intelligence, prices of produce, at home and abroad, stocks, &c. &c. adapted for the man of business and the ordinary reader. To persons at a distance it will be found to combine all the advantages of a daily paper, with little more than half its cost. Subscriptions, payable in advance, received by SAML. C. ATKINSON, an 11—tf No. 36 Carter's Alley, Philada.

Variety's the spice of life,
That gives it all its flavour.

Parody on Hamlet's Soliloquy, "To Be or Not to Be."

BY [illegible].

To Print, or not to Print? that is the question.
Whether 'tis nobler in the mind to suffer
[illegible]
[illegible]
And trust to the Printer as a stand, and execute
Between two and [illegible].

THE IMPORTANCE OF A MISPLACED COMMA.

Amusing as it may seem, it is certainly a fact, that the unfortunate King James the Second, lost his life by a misplaced comma; for his cruel Queen, with whom he was at variance, sent to the keeper of the prison where he was confined the following lines;

"To shed King Edward's blood
Refuse to fear, I count it good."

Had the comma been placed after the word refuse, thus;

"To shed King Edward's blood
Refuse,"

the queen would have implied that the keeper was commanded not to hurt the King, and the remainder of the line,

"To fear I count it good,"

would have signified that it was counted good not to spill his blood, but the comma being wickedly placed after the word fear, thus;

"To shed King Edward's blood
Refuse to fear,"

the murder seemed commanded, together with a kind of indemnification to the keeper; nay, after this mode of pointing, the remainder of the lines seemed to deem the action meritorious;

"I count it good."

According to the punctuation, the keeper took the lines in the worst sense, and the king lost his life upon the occasion.

A Bishop of Asaulo ordered this inscription to be put over his gate;

"Porta, patens esto, nulli claudaris honesto."

Which is,

"Gate, be thou open, and not to shut to any honest man."

But the painter unluckily placing the comma after the word nulli, instead of esto, the sense stood thus;

"Gate, be thou open to nobody, but be shut to an honest one."

Which occasioned the bishop to lose his bishopric, thus we may perceive the necessity of being very particular with respect to points or stops, since the misplacing of a single comma occasioned the murder of a king and the loss of a bishopric.

Consistency with Conscience.—An Arab, having lost his camel, swore that if it was ever found, he would sell it for a single dirhem. The camel was found, but the owner was very unwilling to fulfil his rash oath. At length he adopted the following expedient; taking his cat he entered the market proclaiming, "Who will buy a camel for a dirhem, and a cat for a hundred dirhems? but take notice, that one animal will not be sold without the other."

Remarkable Warm Weather.—A Kentuckian said, "when he was south the weather was so hot that his buttons dropt off by spoonfuls!"

A Mahometan Exquisite.—No description of buck is more entertaining, or more vain, than a Mahometan one; and, in truth, they have much more in their outward finery to be proud of, than we have in the sombre coloured dress of Europe; the capacious of their bosoms, too, are so superb and various, that they have a great field for exercising their taste upon them. When a youth or family is fully equipped and mounted for the course, he shows most plainly, by his air and manner, that he is, in his own opinion, all in all; the fashion of his turban and the curl of his moustache, are evidently the result of great pains. The horse is covered with costly trappings; and what little of his natural coat can be seen, is as sleek as possible. His tail is long and sweeping, and his mane plaited with the neatest art, having points of silver to each length, to keep it in its place. He is taught to caper, to turn, and to plunge; and is constantly exercised in these accomplishments, particularly when in a crowd; for the great ambition seems to be, as with beaux of less showy exterior, to attract attention, and create a sensation; and, as the astonished foot-passengers are seen flying in all directions before him, he is certain to attain his object.—*Capt. Skinner's Excursions in India.*

An Omen well interpreted.—Certain propensities are often exhibited in childhood, which show the character of the future man. In youth as well as age, the actions of an individual seem to be influenced by a ruling passion, which should be carefully watched, and encouraged or checked accordingly, as it may lead to good or evil. The following anecdote, related to us, furnishes an illustration:—

A little boy, whose parents resided not many miles from this city, was in the habit of seating himself on the gangways, posts, capstans of wharves and the like, much to the annoyance of his parents, who tried hard to overcome this habit, but in vain. One day his father having found his little son seated on the capstan of the wharf, and apparently deriving great enjoyment from his dangerous situation, resolved to try a desperate remedy. He accordingly came softly behind him, and pushed him into the water, and then immediately jumped in himself, to save his son from being drowned, the water being nearly twenty feet deep. He naturally supposed that the fright consequent on the sudden event, and the imminent danger to which he was exposed, would effectually cure his son of such dangerous propensities for the future. But after the little fellow was borne safely on shore, and had time to recover breath, he exclaimed with child-like simplicity, "Father, do so again, do Father!"—*Bost. Mercantile.*

Lazarettos.—A few centuries ago when leprosy was one of the prevailing diseases, there were more than [illegible] lazarettos in Europe alone. The following were the interdictions pronounced by the Priest, from the ritual, on any one becoming an inmate of one of these receptacles of misery:—

"I forbid thee to go abroad without thy leper's dress.
"I forbid thee to go abroad with naked feet.
"I forbid thee to pass through any narrow street.
"I forbid thee to speak to any one except against the wind.
"I forbid thee to enter any church, any hall, any fair, any market, any assembly of men whatever.
"I forbid thee to drink or wash thy hands, either in a well or a river.
"I forbid thee to handle any merchandise before thou hast bought it.
"I forbid thee to touch children, or to give them any thing."

The Priest then then gave them his foot to kiss, in token of obedience.

Daily Mortality of the Human Race.

From a late Work "On the State of the Departed Soul."

"The life of man, on an average is little more than 30 years and as there are one thousand millions of human beings on the face of the earth, (according to the latest estimate,) it will be found that 91,324 of our own race die every day. Every hour which goes over our heads, about 3,800 immortal souls go out of this world, and as the population of the earth is on the increase, a greater number come into it, to [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] spirits which are continually leaving the earth for no one can tell but that the next minute, his soul may be called on to become one of the number."

Dr. Clarke estimates that up to the age of 10 years one-half of the children that come into the world, die. In London, from the years 1769 to 1783, the number of children who died, was not much short of a million; and during the space of 15 years, according to a more [illegible] [illegible], out of 16,331 children born at Berlin, no fewer than [illegible] perished.

Hindrances of [illegible].—The argument which [illegible] [illegible]

From the New York Mirror.

ANECDOTES AND GOSSIP OF AMERICAN PAINTERS.—By William Dunlap.

Benjamin West.—West, although born in humble life, was essentially well born, though not of parents who by riches or station could confer, or even purchase [illegible]; his father was a man of sense; his mother affectionate and exemplary. He was not spoiled by indulgence, or soured by severities. He moral instructions were good, and they were not [illegible] by bad education or evil example. The most precious part of his education was not intrusted to ignorant and vicious menials; and all who surrounded him were temperate, pure, and happy. The sordid sufferings of poverty were unknown to him, neither was he pampered in the lap of luxury. As the youngest child of the family, he was the favorite of his parents, and equally so of his brothers and sisters. His physical advantages were great from nature, and the occupations of rural life in childhood tended to strengthen and perfect him. He was taught in the school of realities. He became acquainted with things as they are. The knowledge which he gained in the school of experience was not blasted by any untoward circumstances. His genius was developed by the friends his manners and his virtues gained him. West may be said to have been the favoured of fortune as well as nature, and to have been so led to the height he attained, that men might say, we know not whether genius or virtue placed him there. This we know: vice or folly did not counteract genius.

Stuart.—It is difficult to account for the very different style of Stuart's painting from that of the master under whom he studied, and whose works were daily before him and occasionally copied by his hand. The pupil had directed his attention to portrait, and the master delighted in the higher branch of the art. West, doubtless, saw that Stuart was the better portrait painter; and we know that when he saw the superiority of another in that branch, he readily acknowledged it. When applied to for instruction by an artist now in this city, he readily gave it, but said, "If you wish to study portrait painting, go to Sir Joshua." Stuart spoke freely of his own superiority as a portrait painter, and used to say, half joke half earnest, that "no man ever painted history if he could obtain employment at portraits." In connection with this difference of opinion and of style, I will mention the following circumstance, which took place about 1786, on the occasion of a visit to his old master's house and gallery in Newman-street. Trumbull was painting on a portrait, and the writer literally lending him a hand by sitting for it. Stuart came in, and his opinion was asked as to the colouring, which he gave very much in these words: —"Pretty well, pretty well; but more like our master's flesh than nature's. When Benney teaches the boys, he says—'yellow and white there,' and he makes a streak; 'red and white there,' another streak; 'blue, black and white there,' another streak; 'brown and red there, for a warm shadow,' another streak; 'red and yellow there,' another streak. But nature does not colour in streaks. Look at my hand; see how the colours are mottled and mingled, yet all is clear as silver."

This was and is true; and yet Mr. West's theory is likewise true, however paradoxical it may appear. Mr. West perhaps made too great a distinction between the coloring appropriate to historical painting and that best suited to portrait.

Stuart, Tom and Towser.—In the early period of Stuart's career, as an independent portrait painter, he had for his attendant a wild boy, the son of a poor widow, whose time was full as much taken up by play with another of the painter's household, a fine Newfoundland dog, as by attendance upon his master. The boy and dog were inseparable, and when Tom went on an errand, Towser was sure to accompany him. Tom was a terrible truant, and played so many tricks that Stuart again and again threatened to turn him off, but as often Tom found some way to keep his hold on his eccentric master. One day, as story tellers say, Tom staid, when sent of an errand, until Stuart, out of all patience, posted off to the boy's mother, determined to dismiss him; but on his entering, the old woman began first:—"Oh, Mr. Stuart, Tom has been here."—"So I supposed."—"Oh, Mr. Stuart, the dog!" "He has been here, too. Well, well, he shall not come again! but Tom must come to you; I will not keep him!" "Oh, Mr Stuart, it was the dog did it!" "Did what?" "Look sir—look there. The dog overset my mutton-pie; broke the dish; greased the floor; and eat the mutton!" "I'm glad of it! You encourage the boy to come here, and here I will send him." "It was the dog, sir, eat the mutton!" "Well, the boy may come and eat your mutton; I dismiss him! I'll have no more to do with him!" The mother entreated, insisted that it was the dog's fault—told over and over again the story of the pie, until Stuart, no longer hearing her, conceived the plan of a trick upon Tom, with the prospect of a joke founded upon the dog's dinner of mutton-pie. "Well, well, say no more; here's something for the pie, and to buy a dish. I will try Tom again, provided you never let him know that I came here to-day, or that I learned from you any thing of the dog and the pie." The promise was given of course, and Stuart hastened home, as full of his anticipated trick to try Tom as any child with a new rattle. Tom found his master at his easel where he had left him, and was prepared with a story to account for his delay, in which neither his mother nor Towser nor the mutton made parts. "Very well, sir," said the painter, "bring in dinner; I shall know all about it by and by." Stuart sat down to his mutton, and Towser took his place by his side as usual, while Tom as usual stood in attendance.—"Well, Towser, your mouth don't water for your share. Where have you been? wh ere?" and he put his ear to Towser's mouth who wagged his tail in reply. "I thought so; with Tom to his mother's?" "Bow wow!" "And have you had your dinner?" "Bow!" "I thought so.—What have you been eating? put your mouth nearer, sir!" "Bow wow!" "Mutton-pie? Very pretty. You and Tom have eaten Mrs. Jenkin's mutton-pie, ha?" "Bow wow!" "He lies, sir! I didn't touch it; he broke mother's dish, and eat all the mutton!" From that moment, Tom thought that if he wished to deceive his master, he must leave Towser at home; but rather on the whole concluded, that what with the dog, the devil and the painter, he had no chance for successful lying.

Hannah More.—The celibacy of this excellent lady, which gave her so much time to lend the powers of humanity, has been a subject of surprise. A writer in a recent Scottish periodical relates as authentic, the following circumstances: She was early engaged to be married to a gentleman of family and fortune. The wedding day was fixed. The bride and her party moved off gaily to the church, where the ceremony was to be performed, and the groom was to make his appearance. The lady was first upon the ground. Her lover was not there. "The laggard comes late," thought the attendants. They miscalculated. He never came at all. A horseman rode up to the church door, and handed Miss More a letter, written by her faithless swain, declaring, with many apologies, he could not "take the responsibility" of making her his bride. At the same time, he offered her any pecuniary remuneration in his power!—Whether the lady fainted or only pouted, is not mentioned, but the male relatives followed the business up with such promptness and spirit, that the "dastard in love" made a settlement upon the slighted lady of £400 sterling, a year, for life.—*Albany Adv.*

Quin, the celebrated English comedian, being asked by a lady, why it was said there were more women in the world than men, replied—"It is in conformity with the arrangements of nature—we always see more of heaven than earth."

The Collar.—When I was a small boy and riding with my father in the country, I observed a negro at work in a field, who had on an iron collar. Being much astonished at so unusual a sight, I enquired of my father what disease the man labored under, that made it necessary for him to wear that hard collar around his neck. He was a good deal amused at the simplicity of the question, but answered, that "the man labors under no disease, he is a slave, and has probably been guilty of bad conduct, and his master being fearful that he will run away has placed the collar on his neck to prevent it."—"My son," he continued, "in your walks though life, you will observe many men, who wear the collar. Although it may not be visible to the naked eye, like the iron one, still if you will narrowly scrutinize them, you will find many individuals who would scorn to be called slaves, who, nevertheless, wear the collar equally as tight riveted on them, as that on the poor black man."

These remarks have never since faded from my memory, and not long after, being in company with some other boys, I observed one of them who suffered himself to be imposed on by another, apparently no stronger than he was, I almost involuntarily exclaimed, "Alas! poor boy, thou hast on thee a collar."

When I since have seen a young man wasting his time in idleness, his money in dress and dissipation, I have again exclaimed, "He also wears the collar."

When I have seen a man neglect himself, his family, and friends, and spend his days at the tavern or ale-house, I have always said to myself, "that man wears the collar."

When I have seen a man devoted to a political party, who spends his days and nights in electioneering, and who is ready to quarrel with, proscribe, and punish all persons who do not subscribe to his opinions and follow his dictation, such a man I say has the collar upon him.

Alliteration.—We dearly delight in *Alliteration.* And it is with the purest pleasure that we have lately seen several splendid specimens of this sublime style of writing, perambulating the country in the public prints. What can be more brilliant or beautiful than the following line:

"Let lovely lilacs line Lee's lonely lane."

Or this cacophonous couplet, on the worldly-wise and wiley Wolsey:

"Begot by butchers, but by bishops bred,
How high his honor holds his haughty head!"

What can surpass the singular [illegible] of the sentence? And then it is so sweet, so soft, so solemn! We know of nothing which can compete with it, in clear, comprehensiveness of character, except, perhaps a curious colloquy between an ol-iterate Dutch sailor and his Skipper, who coming on deck, one soft serene, summer evening while staying in St. Salvador, and hear- g a horrid hullabaloo on the forecastle, hoarsely hollored out,

"Peter Pipkin what's to pay?"
"It is young yack in the yellow yacket," answered Peter.
"Where is the wile wagabond?" screamed the skipper.
"He has yust yumped off the yib-boom into the yolly boat."—*Boston Evening Journal.*

Vocal Music.—In Switzerland and Germany, vocal music is one of the branches of common school instruction, and it is there generally considered as necessary as reading and writing, and is regarded as an indispensable qualification for an instructor. In consequence of such general and early attention to the subject, [illegible] portion of public worship [illegible] by the whole congregation.

HONESTY, INTEGRITY, &c.

Nouchirvan, a Persian king, having been hunting, and desirous of eating some of the venison in the field, several of the attendants went to a neighbouring village, and took away a quantity of salt to season it. The king suspecting how they had acted, ordered that they should immediately go and pay for it; then, turning to his attendants, he said, "This is a small matter in itself, but a great one as it regards me; for a king ought ever to be just, because he is an example to his subjects; and, if he swerves in trifles, they will become dissolute. If I cannot make all my people just in the smallest things, I can, at least, show them it is possible to be so."

Some years since, in a country village, a poor but worthy clergyman, who with the small stipend of 40*l.* per annum, supported himself, a wife, and seven children. At one time, walking and meditating in the fields in much distress, from the narrowness of his circumstances, he stumbled on a purse of gold. Looking round, in vain, to find its owner, he carried it home to his wife, who advised him to employ at least, a part of it in extricating them from their present difficulty; but he conscientiously refused, until he had used his utmost endeavors to find out its former proprietor, assuring her, *that honesty is always the best policy.* After a short time, it was owned by a gentleman who lived at some little distance, to whom the clergyman restored it, with no other reward than thanks. On the good man's return, his wife could not help reproaching the gentleman with ingratitude, and censuring the over-scrupulous honesty of her husband; but he only replied as before, *honesty is the best policy.* A few months after this, the curate received an invitation to dine with the aforesaid gentleman; who, after hospitably entertaining him, gave him the presentation to a living of 300*l.* per annum, to which he added a bill of 50*l.* for his present necessities. The curate, after making suitable acknowledgments to his benefactor, returned with joy to his wife and family, acquainting them with the happy change in his circumstances; and adding, that he hoped she would now be convinced that *honesty was the best policy;* to which she readily assented.

One day when a vacant see was to be filled, the synod observed to the emperor Peter the Great, that they had none but ignorant men to present to his majesty.—"Well, then," replied the czar, "you have only to pitch upon the most *honest* man; he will be worth two *learned* ones."

Previously to Dr. Goldsmith's publishing his Deserted Village, the bookseller had given him a note for a hundred guineas for the copy, which the doctor mentioned a few hours after to one of his friends; who observed, it was a very great sum for so short a performance. "In truth," replied Goldsmith, "I think so too; I have not been easy since I received it, therefore I will go back and return his note;" which he absolutely did, and left it entirely to the bookseller to pay him according to his profits produced by the sale of the piece, which turned out very considerable. Honesty is the best policy.

In the late war in Germany, a captain of cavalry was ordered out on a foraging party. He put himself at the head of his troop, and marched to the quarter assigned him. It was a solitary valley, in which hardly any thing but woods could be seen. In the midst of it stood a little cottage; on perceiving it, he went up and knocked at the door; out comes an ancient Hernouten, (better known in this country by the name of Moravian Brethren,) with a beard silvered by age. "Father," says the officer, "show me a field where I can set my troopers a foraging." "Presently," replied the Hernouten. The good old man walked before, and conducted them out of the valley. After a quarter of an hour's march, they found a fine field of barley. "There is the very thing we want," says the captain. "Have patience for a few minutes," replied his guide, "you shall be satisfied." They went on, and, at the distance of about a quarter of a league farther, they arrived at another field of barley. The troop immediately dismounted, cut down the grain, trussed it up, and remounted. The officer, upon this, says to his conductor, "Father, you have given yourself and us unnecessary trouble; the first field was much better than this." "Very true, sir," replied the good old man, "but it was not mine." This stroke (says my author, and that justly) goes directly to the heart. I defy an atheist to produce me any thing once to be compared with it. And, surely, he who does not feel his heart warmed by such an example of exalted virtue has not yet acquired the first principle of moral taste.

Mr. Addison, in a letter to his friend, makes the following declaration. "Believe me, when I assure you, I never did, nor never will, on any pretence whatsoever, take more than the stated and customary fees of my office. I might keep the contrary practice concealed from the world, were I capable of it, but I could not from myself; and I hope I shall always fear the reproaches of my own heart more than those of all mankind." This reflected great honor on Mr. Addison's integrity.

Portuguese Superstitions.—The Portuguese, both in the higher and lower classes, are superstitiously prone to a belief in omens, lucky and unlucky days, divinations by cards, religious miracles, &c. although every idea of the possibility of the reappearance of departed spirits seems to be scoffed at and denied. The tone of their minds is rarely high and intellectual, and therefore the gross and puerile nature of their superstitions ought not to create surprise.

Among the superstitions to which this nation is addicted, we may be forgiven for relating the following, as its elegance of fancy almost redeems its absurdity. Every individual is supposed to be born under the influence of some particular destiny or fate, which it is impossible for him to avoid. The month of his nativity has a mysterious connexion with one of the known precious stones, and when a person wishes to make the object of his affection an acceptable present, a ring is invariably given, composed of the jewel by which the fate of that object is imagined to be determined or described. For instance, a woman is born in January, her ring must therefore be a *jacynth* or a *garnet,* for these gems belong to that peculiar month of the *year,* and express *constancy and fidelity.* The following is a list of them:

January.—*Jacynth* or *Garnet.*—Constancy and fidelity in every engagement.
February.—*Amethyst.*—This month and stone preserve mortals from strong passions, and ensure them peace of mind.
March.—*Bloodstone.*—Courage and success in dangers and hazardous enterprises.
April.—*Sapphire* or *Diamond.*—Repentance and innocence.
May.—*Emerald.*—Success in love.
June.—*Agate.*—Long life and health.
July.—*Cornelian* or *Ruby.*—The forgetfulness of the evils springing from friendship or love.
August.—*Sardonyx.*—Conjugal fidelity.
September.—*Chrysolite.*—Preserves from, or cures folly.
October.—*Aquamarine,* or *Opal.*—Misfortune and hope.
November.—*Topaz.*—Fidelity in friendship.
December.—*Turquoise Malahite.*—The most brilliant success in every circumstance of life; the turquoise has also the property of securing friendly regard; hence the old saying, that "*he who possesses a turquoise will always be sure of friends.*"

White Ants of the Brazils.—The following account of a singular annoyance occasioned by the white ant at Para, is given by a recent traveller:—"A feeling of unpleasant chill, which extended right across our bodies, awoke us one night. We felt about us in the dark, and discovered a cold, greasy-feeling mass, swarming onwards across the bed. It was formed by a myriad train of termites; and the linear space which they occupied running upon and against each other at all points, was 18 inches wide. They followed their beat in a straight line, without suffering themselves to be disturbed by the fate of those which preceded them, and had been killed by the application of hot water. There was no end to the march of these insects until break of day, by which time the slain had accumulated to a large basketful. Fortunately they found nothing in the apartment which could attract their voracity; some old paintings only had been stripped of their colours and canvass."—*Mirror.*

EFFECTS OF EXPANSION.

A cannon ball, when heated, cannot be made to enter an opening, through which, when cold, it passes readily. A glass stopper sticking fast in the neck of a bottle, may be released by surrounding the neck with a cloth taking out of warm water, or by immersing the bottle up to the neck; the binding ring is thus heated and expanded sooner than the stopper, and so becomes slack and loose upon it. Pipes for conveying hot water, steam, hot air, &c. if of considerable length, must have jonings that allow a degree of shortening and lengthening, otherwise a change of temperature may destroy them. An incompetent person undertook to warm a large manufactory by steam, from one boiler. He had a rigid main pipe along a passage, and opened lateral branches through holes into the several apartments, but on his first admitting the steam, the expansion of the main pipe tore it away from all its branches. In an iron railing, a gate which, during a cold day, may be loose and easily shut or opened, in a warm day may stick, owing to their being greater expansion of it, and of the neighboring railing, than of the earth on which they are placed.

Thus also the centre of the arch of an iron bridge is higher in warm than in cold wather; while, on the contrary, in a suspension or chain bridge, the centre is lowered. The iron pillars now so much used to support the front walls of houses, of which the ground stories serve as shops with spacious windows, in warm weather, really lift up the wall which rests upon them, and in cold weather allow it again to sink, or subside in a degree considerably greater than if the wall were brick from top to bottom. The pitch of a piano forte is lowered in a warm day, or in a warm room, owing to the expansion of the strings being greater than the wooden framework; and in cold, the reverse will happen. A harp, or piano, which is well tuned in a morning drawing room, cannot be perfectly in tune when the crowded evening party has heated the room. Bell-wires too slack in summer, may be the proper length in winter.

There exists a most extraordinary exception already mentioned, to the law of expansion by heat and contraction by cold, producing unspeakable benefits in nature, namely in case of water. Water contracts according to the law only down to the temperature of forty degrees, while, from that to thirty-two degrees, which is its freezing point, it again dilates. A very curious consequence of this peculiarity is exhibited in the wells of the glaciers of Switzerland and elsewhere, namely, that when once a pool, or shallow well, on the ice commences, it goes on quickly deepening itself until it penetrates the earth beneath. Supposing the surface of the water originally to have nearly the temperature of the melting ice, or thirty-two degrees [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] and rises to the

bound as before, again to descend, and this circulation and digging cannot cease until the water has bored its way quite through.—*Arnott.*

EPITAPH ON AN INFIDEL.

FROM THE LATIN.

Beneath this stone the mould'ring relics lie
Of one to whom Religion spoke in vain,
He lived as though he never were to die,
And died as though he ne'er should live again.

Advice on the Care and Management of Tools.—From a new edition of the Cabinet Maker's Guide, we quote the following:

"The goodness of saws, chisels, and other edge tools, depends upon the quality of the steel, which should be uniform throughout, and it is always better to have them tempered too hard than too soft, for use will reduce the temper. If at any time you wish to restore the temper, and to perform the operation yourself, the best method is to melt a sufficient quantity of lead to immerse the cutting part of the tool. Having previously brightened the surface, then plunge it into the melted lead for a few minutes, till it gets sufficiently hot to melt a candle, with which rub its surface; then plunge it in again and keep it there until the steel assumes a straw color, (but be careful not to let it turn blue,) when that is the case take it out, rub it again with the tallow, and let it cool; if it should be too soft, wipe the grease off and repeat the process without the tallow, and when sufficiently hot, plunge it into cold spring water or water and vinegar mixed.

"By a proper attention to these directions, and a little practice, every workman will have it in his power to give a proper temper to the tools he may use.

"If a saw is too hard, it may be tempered by the same means; if you are near a plumber's shop, you may repeat the process conveniently and without expense, when they are melting a pot of lead.

"In other cutting tools you must wait till the steel just begins to turn blue, which is a temper that will give it more elasticity, and at the same time sufficient hardness."

A smooth bullet, wrapt tightly up in a silk handkerchief, may be melted over a candle, without burning the handkerchief.

To Agents and Subscribers.—*On looking over the accounts of many thousand subscribers in different parts of the country, we regret to find that very many of our Agents neglect to collect and remit the subscriptions with the degree of punctuality which is necessary for our purposes, or for the satisfaction of subscribers. Subscriptions are frequently paid to Agents, who neglect to remit them, in which case the subscriber appears on our books to be in debt, when he is not so. Should he appear two years in arrears, his name is struck of the list, and he is taxed with the postage of a letter demanding payment. This brings about an explanation, costing him more postage, and occasioning us the loss of a subscriber, with much additional labour in tracing the account, writing to the Agent, with other inconveniences, which we are anxious to avoid; having already a great press of business in conducting our accounts. Our Agents will therefore observe in future, that unless the money is remitted with such directions as to enable us to pass it directly to the credit of the subscriber, we shall erase from our list all of them who appear two years in debt, no matter where they reside—whether in the same town with the agent or not. Subscribers also who have paid an Agent, and find their papers stopped without their desire, will be able to know the reason, and should immediately apply to him, and not to us, for an explanation, and insist that the money they have paid be immediately remitted to this office.*

Imperious necessity requires a strict adherence to this rule.

Drafts and Notes Collected.

THE Subscriber having good agencies throughout the United States, will collect Drafts, Notes, Bank Checks, and Certificates of Deposit, payable in the following places, at the current rates.

Portland,	Gettysburg,	Leesburg,
Boston,	Chambersburg,	Charleston,
Newport,	Pittsburg,	Romney,
Providence,	Wilmington,	Raleigh,
Hartford,	New Castle,	Newbern,
New Haven,	Dover,	Wilmington,
New York,	Baltimore,	Fayetteville,
Albany,	Annapolis,	Charleston,
Troy,	Easton, Md.	Columbia,
Utica,	Washington,	Savannah,
Rochester,	Georgetown,	Augusta,
Newark,	Alexandria,	Nashville,
New Brunswick,	Richmond,	Knoxville,
Easton,	Petersburg,	Louisville,
Reading,	Lynchburg,	Lexington,
Lancaster,	Fredericksburg,	Cincinnati,
Harrisburg,	Norfolk,	Chilicothe,
Carlisle,	Winchester,	Natchez,
York,		New Orleans,

And some others not enumerated.

Drafts at sight on the principal cities furnished in amounts to suit purchasers.

SYLVANUS LEHMAN,
Stock and Exchange Broker,
mar 1-1m No. 44 South Third street.

Dr. MORTON'S
New and splendid Work on Consumption.

KEY & BIDDLE have recently published "Illustrations of Pulmonary Consumption, its Anatomical characters, causes, symptoms and treatment, with 12 plates, drawn and coloured from nature, by Samuel George Morton, M. D. Physician to the Philadelphia Alms House Hospital Lecturer on Anatomy, Member of the Royal Medical Society, of the College of Physicians and Surgeons of the University of New York, of the American Philosophical Society, of the Academy of Natural Sciences of Philadelphia, &c. &c.

Dr. Morton has unquestionably done a service to the country by the production, within its boundaries of a monographic work on an important disease containing copious details and valuable representations in morbid anatomy.

The work is certainly a beautiful one; the lithographs are finely executed and well coloured. They form a striking and interesting series of "illustrations" of the progress of this formidable disease from its commencement through its various morbid conditions to its natural cure.

These beautiful illustrations form a topic of themselves, and accompanied by the narratives which belong to them, they would have been well worthy of publication without further addition. The remark of the classic, "Segnius irritant," is in no case more applicable than in the instance of Morbid Anatomy. Persons may read for a length of time descriptions of Anatomical changes, followed by discussions respecting their nature and treatment, without acquiring accurate conceptions of their appearance, or indeed gaining confidence in the observer's own ideas of that which is described, when a brief examination of a specimen in nature selected by a judge, or of a well executed plate, will remove the difficulty. The mind becomes satisfied in the accuracy of its own apprehensions, and knowledge and arguments that were floating and vague before, assume a character more fixed and definite. More interest is taken in further discussions and observations and the inquirer feels that he is advancing in information. We will not pretend to say that any substitute is entirely equivalent to course of dissection, conducted in the best manner; but then, so many difficulties occur in the way of this, so few are placed under the guidance of persons competent to make, exhibit and explain them, that it has always appeared to us that the student of Morbid Anatomy must ever depend in a great degree upon engraved or lithographed representations.—American Journal of Medical Sciences. feb 26-3t

Improved Compound Chlorine
TOOTH-WASH.

THE discovery of the Chloride of Soda and its uses, by Labarraque, of Paris, was an addition to the resources of medicine of the utmost importance as a neutralizing agent. To counteract at once the principle of decay, which causes [illegible] [illegible]

This article is confidently offered to the examination of the public, as possessing in an eminent degree the virtue of neutralizing all that is offensive in the [illegible] [illegible]

Prepared and sold wholesale and retail by Rushton and Aspinwall, No. 81 William st., and 110 Broadway; N. Smith Preston, No. 45 Maiden Lane, N. York, and sold in Philadelphia by their agents, Samuel P. Griffitts, Chesnut street; Frederick Brown, do.; Charles Ellis, do.; at Hart's Bazaar, Scott and Smith, Market street; Fred'k Klett, corner of 5th and Callowhill sts.; T. and C. Yarnall's, A. P. and L. Roberts, and Wm. and T. Krumbhaar. mar 8-3mo

Removal.

THE subscribers having removed from the old stand, No. 10 South 4th street, to No. 185 Market street, (2d door below 5th, north side,) where they are prepared to offer for sale a general assortment of French Fancy Goods, comprising in part the following, viz.—[illegible]

Also, Ladies and Gentlemen's Hosiery, new style Gimps, with a general assortment of [illegible], all of which they will sell on accommodating terms.
mar 8-tf GOLDSMIT & GOUDKOP.

Wanted,

A WOMAN to reside in a family, to attend to preparing and cooking the marketing, and one to do housework.—Also, a man to work on the farm. [illegible] Enquire of L. Clark, Grey's Ferry Road, near the U. S. Arsenal, on Schuylkill.
mar 8-3t

A Partner Wanted,

BY a young man who has employed his whole attention for several years to the art of manufacturing PORCELAIN in this country, and who has obtained a complete knowledge of the business, and all secrets of the composition of the body and glazing; also all drawings of all the kinds, &c. He has also paid particular attention to the painting and a gilding branch of the business, and is desirous of connecting himself with a person of capital, one who would consider the knowledge, long experience and services of the advertiser sufficient to counterbalance the amount of capital required. For further particulars, a note addressed to W. R. Y. and left at the office of the Saturday Evening Post, No. 36 Carter's Alley, will meet with strict attention.
mar 8-3t

Porter, Ale and Cider.

JOHN RUHLMAN, No. 18 Franklin Place, Philadelphia, continues to bottle Porter, Ale and Cider, of the best quality, for exportation and home consumption. mar 8-3mo

Dentist.

THE subscriber respectfully informs the citizens of Philadelphia and the adjacent country, that he has commenced the practice of Dental Surgery in N. Sixth street, No. 67. [illegible]
JOHN R. PUGH.
mar 8-6t

Short Hand.

JUST Published and for sale, a new and beautiful edition of Gould's SHORT HAND, [illegible]

A. Baton, Jr.

JEWELLERY Manufactory, No. 12, Franklin Place, running from Chesnut to Market, between 3d and 4th streets. A. B. Jr. has constantly on hand a general assortment of fine and common manufactured jewellery, of all patterns and newest fashion, together with watches, everpointed pencils, musical boxes, spectacles, thimbles, &c. &c.

The full value will be allowed for old jewellery, and stones of all kinds, either in cash or in payment for articles.
feb 1—6m

Patent Straw Cutters.

JAMES BECOR, after a long experience in making improvements in Threshing Machines and Corn Grinding Machines, &c. the Patentee who confidently offers to the public in general his Patent Straw, Hay and Corn Stock Cutting Machine, which can be operated by a boy 10 years of age, to cut from 60 to 80 bushels per hour. This machine ought to require the attention of all persons who keep horses and cattle [illegible]

The proprietors of the Manufacturing and Agricultural Warehouse, 213 Market street, are agents for selling the above mentioned machines; also, to give information to any who may wish to purchase the Patent Right. feb 1—tf

Coalbrookdale Coals,
Reduced in Price.

THE subscriber offers his Coalbrookdale Coals at the following reduced rates, delivered at the residence of purchasers, viz:—

Coals broken and screened,	$5 50	Per ton of 2240 pounds, delivered in the city limits.
large	5 75	
large egg	5 [illegible]	
Small coals	4 00	

The coals now offered are from the most approved veins in Schuylkill county, and have been mined with the greatest possible care. they are therefore warranted to be equal to any mined in Pennsylvania.

As it is the determination of the subscriber not to be undersold, either by incorporated companies or individuals, he requests the consumers of Anthracite Coals, to call on him prior to their making their purchases.

SAML. P. WETHERILL,
Office, No. 223 Arch st.
feb 8—3mo Wharf, Locust street, Schuylkill.

Philadelphian Printing Office,

WM. F. GEDDES, No. 9 Library Street, rear of the Bank of the United States, having a large assortment of plain and fancy TYPE, is prepared to execute with accuracy and despatch, Books, Pamphlets, Cards, Handbills, Bank Checks, Blanks, Catalogues, Labels, &c.

Also—PRINTING IN GOLD, SILVER, AND BRONZE, in every variety, and not to be excelled in beauty of workmanship. VISITING CARDS, printed on a polished surface, in any style, without cost of engraved plates. Terms very low.

New Psalms and Hymns.

Published under the direction of the General Assembly, for sale at the Philadelphia office, 9 Library street, by the dozen or single copy.

Also, 18mo. TESTAMENTS, bound and half bound, suitable for Sunday and common Schools, at low prices, for sale as above.

Also—CAP AND LETTER PAPER of the best quality, and Cap Wrappers. feb 22—tf

Important to Ladies.

R. RIGHT, Silk Dyer and Finisher, from London, returns thanks for past favours, and begs leave to observe, that he has removed his Silk Printing and Dying Establishment to the corner of Jacoby and Cherry streets, with such improvements that will enable him to despatch merchants' work, as well as private families, ladies' merino, silk and crape dresses dyed and got up in a superior way, with every other article of dress on the lowest terms and shortest notice.

Mo. on Curtains to dyed and watered. Damask Curtains clean'd or dy'd, and got up in the same style as in London. Family mourning, &c. &c. feb 8—3mo

Isaac Norcross,

BOOT and Shoe Maker, No. 39 Noble street below Fourth, Philadelphia, respectfully informs his friends and the public in general, that he has commenced the above business in the Gentlemen's branch only; where he hopes, by punctuality to orders, to merit a generous share of public patronage; his work shall be of the best materials and good workmanship.

N. B. Repairing done neatly, and with dispatch.
nov 23—3mo

Medicated Vapour and Sulphur BATHS.

WINSHIP'S Patent apparatus for applying simple Vapour, Gas, and sulphurous and other fumigations, for the cure of Gout, Rheumatism, Palsy, Salt Rheum, Tetter, Scrofula and Mercurial Diseases, Erysipelas and Cutaneous Diseases generally.

The Baths are so constructed as to protect the gas entirely, as well as the perspirable effluvia, from coming in contact with the lungs of the patient or attendant, and are recommended with great confidence, as effective and free from inconvenience. [illegible]

Physicians prescribing the Baths to their patients, can attend the application themselves, or have their directions strictly attended to by the proprietor, E. C. WINSHIP, No. 98 George street, between Chestnut and Walnut, and Sixth and Seventh streets, opposite the Philadelphia Baths.

☞ These baths are private.
A female in attendance for the Ladies. feb 8—

Look at This.

A REMEDY for colds, coughs, consumption, &c.—Doctor Gramm's German Patent Universal Balsam of Life, prepared by himself and sold by his agents throughout the several kingdoms of Switzerland and Italy, and now the attention of the American public is called to an article which (in the humble opinion of the author) is far superior to the medical qualities to any thing ever before offered in these United States. This Balsam cures consumptions and all kinds of pulmonary complaints in the first stages. Also, colds, coughs, and sore throats, in most cases by a single dose on going to bed; all the various kinds of dyspepsias, common to sedentary life, have been cured by a few doses of this Balsam; and it also proves particularly efficacious in removing pain from the stomach and bowels.—The most violent cases of cholic may be instantly cured with this medicine. It may be taken with perfect safety at any time by any person, old or young, male or female, and it only needs to be known to be approved by all. Sold wholesale and retail by Mr. Isaac Thompson, corner of Market and Second streets; Messrs. Comstock & Co. No. 38 North Fifth st. and by Mr. Joseph Rankin, wholesale druggist, S. E. corner of Third and Callowhill sts. Philadelphia.

D. W. ROGERS,
No. 1 Water street, New York, General Agent in America, from whom Apothecaries and Merchants from all parts of the country may receive constant supplies by sending their orders. feb 15—novdmo

Marshall's Concentrated

Compound Syrup of Sarsaparilla, for the cure of

Obstinate Eruptions of the Skin,	Scaly Eruptions,
Pimples or Pustules on the Face,	Pains in the bones,
Biles which arise from an impure habit of body,	Rheumatism, Tetter,
	Scrofula or King's Evil,
	White Swellings,
	Syphilitic Symptoms,

And all disorders arising from an impure state of the blood, produced either by a long residence in a hot and unhealthy climate, or the injudicious use of mercury, &c.

THIS very convenient and active Syrup is with confidence offered to the Medical Faculty and the public, as possessing, in an eminent degree, all the virtues of Sarsaparilla in its most concentrated form; being prepared by a new and improved process which extracts all the active matter of the root. It will be found much superior in efficacy to the Syrups, Compound Fluid Extracts, and other preparations of Sarsaparilla, all which, being prepared by the formula of the [illegible] [illegible]

Prepared, only, at Marshall's Drug and Chemical Store, 219 Market street, next door to the Western Bank, Philadelphia; sold, also, by A. B. and E. Roberts, 20 street, and next to the Penny Vanity, [illegible] [illegible], New York, Lowe and Reed, Boston. mar 1—6t*

Tan-Yard, &c. for Rent.

THE subscriber will lease for a few years, a Tannery, Dwelling house, and a few acres of land, situated on the Gap and Newport turnpike, near Cochranville, Chester Co. The location is desirable, as the neighborhood is healthy, bark cheap, and retail custom extensive and good—the yard is stocked profitably, and every thing in good order for any person wishing to establish, immediately, a successful business on moderate terms.

Reference, Timothy Abbott, & Co. Philadelphia: Benj. Webb, Wilmington, or the subscriber J. J. MONAGHAN. mar 1—6t*

Female Education,

By Miss Maria C. Smith, Wilmington, Del.

ENCOURAGED by past patronage, Miss S. informs the public that she has enlarged her plan of instruction, and procured teachers educated in the modern improved system, practised in the Eastern seminaries.

TERMS.—Tuition in all the English branches for all, over ten years of age, term of 13 weeks, $6 00

For those under ten years, the price to be regulated according to the age of the pupil and the branches pursued.

Music on the piano and guitar, per quarter each,	$12 00
French and drawing at the charge of the teachers.	
Board, including washing per week,	$2 37½
Extra charge for fuel and lights,	1 00

Winter term commences 1st of January. Spring term 1st April. Fall term, 1st of September. No deduction except in case of absence. Each term payable in advance.

Miss S. is aware of the responsible station she now occupies, and will spare no trouble in endeavouring to cultivate the minds, morals, and manners of her pupils. The whole establishment will be managed with maternal tenderness. Day scholars will be received.

References are made to His Excellency C. P. Bennett, governor of the State of Delaware, Rev. E. W. Gilbert, Hon. Judge Hall; James Latimer, Esq. James A. Bayard, Esq. John Wales, Esq. Mr. George Jones, Dr. Thomson, Rev. Isaac Pardee; Dr. Arnold Naudain, U. S. Senator; Mr. Allen Thomson. mar 1—16t*

Scarlet Fever, Throat Distemper,

Canker, Sore Throat and Colds.

THESE diseases, which are now so generally prevalent throughout the country—attended with unusual mortality—puzzling the prescriptions of the most skilful practitioners, have, so far as is known, readily yielded to the seasonable administering of the

Vegetable Extract!

That thousands of lives might be saved by the extensive circulation and use of this medicine, and the cause of humanity at this time be thus promoted, no one could doubt who had witnessed its surprising and effectual operation.

Several certificates of its efficacy attend each vial. Hundreds can be added, if required, of the proprietors, some of which are from highly respectable physicians, who use it in their practice. The following letter from Dr. Macy, is but a fair specimen of the numerous commendations received from every quarter where it has been used.

Nantucket, Nov. 22, 1833.—I received the Vegetable Extract, and delayed writing until this time, to learn its effect. [illegible]

Very respectfully, REUBEN MACY.

The following Editorial remarks are from the Nantucket Inquirer (S. H. Jenks, Esq. Editor,) of the 25th Nov. 1833.

"SCARLET FEVER.—This epidemic still rages among our population, though it is hoped with abated virulence. [illegible]

For sale, wholesale and retail at F. Brown's Drug & Chemical Store, N. E. corner of Chesnut and Fifth streets, Philad. march 1—3mo

For Sale.

A SMALL farm containing about 10 acres of land, pleasantly situated in a healthy neighbourhood, [illegible]

The Book of Nature,

A Monthly Periodical, Edited by an Association of Scientific Gentlemen, embellished with ten fine quarto copperplate engravings in each number.

The publication of this work was commenced in June, 1833, since which seven numbers have been published, fulfilling thus far, the promise of utility which the prospectus originally held forth. In these seven numbers sixty-nine quarto engravings have been published, embracing seven hundred different subjects in the various departments of natural history, and giving to a small compass, and at the cheapest rate, an extended view of the very interesting phenomena of animated nature. Each plate is accompanied with a brief but satisfactory description so written as to convey a clear idea of the same, without being either of tiresome length, or so technically written as to be unintelligible to the general reader. More than one hundred engravings will be given annually, furnishing subjects of admiration from year to year, particularly to the juvenile branches of the family, while the artist and the student of natural history, may confidently refer to them on all occasions of doubt.

The work appears about the first of every month, at the low rate of six dollars per annum. Since its commencement, the publisher has found it necessary to introduce a larger quantity of popular reading than at first contemplated, thus materially enhancing its cost to him and its value to the public. A limited number of copies have been printed, most of which are already subscribed for, rendering it necessary for those who still desire the work, to be prompt in forwarding their orders. When the present volume is completed, to non-subscribers the charge will be eight dollars for the same numbers which can be had for six, if subscribed for before the expiration of the volume. Its cheapness places it within the reach of most persons. To gentlemen of taste in the country, remote from the novelties of a city life, it will be found a pleasing and instructive visitor, possessing charms for the well informed as well as the learner, besides being a perpetual fountain of amusement to the juvenile circle of the family.

Agents procuring five subscribers, and paying the money in advance, will receive a sixth copy without charge. The expensive character of the work makes it indispensable that all subscriptions should be paid in advance.

SAMUEL C. ATKINSON,
36 Carter's Alley, Philadelphia.

ATKINSON'S CASKET,

Or Gems of Literature, Wit, and Sentiment.

Issued monthly, each number containing 48 royal octavo pages, embellished with fine engravings on steel, copper and wood, and with new and fashionable music—forming a volume of near 600 pages at the close of the year, with an engraved title-page and index.

THE preceding volumes of the CASKET, sufficiently prove the punctuality of the publisher in fulfilling his contracts with his patrons, as regards its contents and embellishments, and are sufficient, with those at all acquainted with the work, to show its true character. The constantly increasing patronage bestowed upon the CASKET, has enabled the publisher to add considerably to its value. Its typographical appearance is equal to any American periodical, and the volume which commenced with 1834, as regards appearance, quantity and quality of its embellishments, literary contents, &c. will render it the cheapest periodical of the kind in the country.

The facilities of obtaining good matter for the work, have greatly increased of late. Many of the best European Magazines, as well as the best American periodicals, are regularly received for the especial use of the CASKET. Selections from all are made with great care.

The publisher believes that no other work contains such a profusion and variety of embellishments. The subjects of the engravings will consist, as heretofore, of Portraits of distinguished individuals; plates of the Newest Fashions, both of Europe and America; striking and interesting views of American Scenery; Natural History; Foreign and Domestic Architecture, and other subjects that may be calculated to instruct and amuse.

Careful attention is paid to Poetry, Anecdote, Light Reading, Amusing Sketches, and those *stories* which so delightfully relieve the mind from the labor of severe study, refreshing the understanding, and giving a zest to graver and more important compositions.

The price of the Casket, notwithstanding the many improvements made in all its departments, will not be increased. When paid in advance, it will be furnished for $2,50 a year, or $3 if not paid until the end of the year. Agents, or a club remitting six subscriptions, are entitled to a copy gratis, and ten per cent. for collections. Complete sets for 1829, 1830, 1831, 1832, and 1833, can be supplied to order, either bound or in numbers.

The volume for 1834 will, from the great variety and beauty of its pictorial embellishments, be extremely interesting to all who admire the works of superior artists. Those who desire the work sent to them, should transmit their orders at an early day.

☞ Orders *free of postage,* will be promptly attended to. Remittances may be made with safety.

Address S. C. ATKINSON,
No. 36 Carter's Alley, Philadelphia.

☞ Editors who insert either of the above Prospectuses a few times, on sending a marked copy containing it, will be entitled to the Saturday Evening Post or Casket, for one year in exchange. jan 25—tf

Wetherill & Brothers,

NO. 65 North Front street, Druggists, Chemists and Colour Merchants, manufacturers of

White Lead,	Calomel,
Red Lead,	Aqua Fortis,
Litharge,	Muriatic Acid,
Orange Mineral,	Æther,
Chrome Yellow,	Spts. Nitre, dulcis.
Rochelle Salt,	Water of Ammonia,
Blue Vitriol,	Carbonate of Soda,
White Vitriol,	Sulph. Quinine,
Sugar Lead,	Corr. Sublimate,
Alcohol,	Copperas,
Red Precipitate,	Sal. Epsom,
White Precipitate,	Sal. Glauber,

Dealers in Dye Woods and Window Glass. Refiners of Camphor, Borax, Saltpetre, &c. aug 17—tf

Double Looped Stockinet Shirts

And Drawers—A new article, of a superior quality.

JOSEPH HIBBERT, 331 North 6th street, between Coates and Green, east side, Philadelphia, respectfully informs the public, that he has commenced the manufacture of Cotton, Worsted and Woollen SHIRTS and DRAWERS, which possess many advantages in neatness, elasticity and durability, over those manufactured in the usual way. The advertiser feels confident that all who purchase, will give the articles a decided preference.

J. Hibbert intends keeping constantly on hand a quantity of SHIRTS and DRAWERS, made of different threads, and he invites those who wish to prepare for the approaching cold weather, to call and examine for themselves. jan 11—3mo

Catechism of American Law.

THIS highly useful little volume furnishes a very full abstract of American Law, and is presented to the public with the recommendations of Chief Justice Marshall and Chancellor Kent. It is written in a plain and intelligible style, free from obscure technicalities, and will be found a valuable book of reference on almost every occasion of doubt. The public approval of so useful and excellent a work has been manifested, and it is confidently recommended to persons of all classes, in town and country, as a volume of indispensable utility. For sale, wholesale and retail, by the publisher, and by booksellers generally. A liberal discount being made to those who purchase in quantities.

SAM'L C. ATKINSON,
nov 23—tf 36 Carter's Alley, Philada.

Fancy and Windsor Chairs.

THE Subscriber, successor to John Wall, No. 87 North Front street, has on hand a very large assortment of all kinds of Fancy and Windsor Chairs, which he will dispose of at the lowest prices for cash, or acceptances; having it in his power, he will execute orders with despatch.

Has also a constant supply of Settees, Fancy and Plain Rocking Chairs, and all other articles in the chair-making line.

JOHN WHITE,
oct 19—1y No. 87 North Front street.

SEAL PRESSES

OF a superior quality for Banks and Public Offices, with Seals of all descriptions, for Paper Mills, Tobacconists, Book Binders, and Cider Presses. Also, Screws for Raising Mill Stones; Jack Screws for raising buildings, with an assortment of Standing Presses on hand.

Iron Fire Proof Doors for Banks and Counting Houses, for sale on reasonable terms. Jack Screws hired to Builders for raising frame buildings. Apply to EVANS & CORSON,
3 mo 25th—tf 33 Broad street, Philada.

Patent Straw Cutters.

THE Subscriber is now prepared to receive orders for Safford's highly approved Patent Straw Cutters, of which the most approved references can be given.

THOMAS SHIPLEY,
Ironmonger, No. 37 Market street.

N. B. Patent Rights for Kentucky, New Jersey and Delaware States, or any Counties, may be had on moderate terms.
aug. 2—tf T. S.

Ellis Middleton—Dentist,

REMOVED to No. 100 Spruce street below Third.—E. M. will remain at No. 180 N. Fourth street, until 9 o'clock every morning, and commands left at either place, will be punctually attended to.

Reference to Dr. Joseph Parrish, my medical preceptor of 1826 and '27, and to Dr. Charles Noble. jan 4—3 mo

Pugh Madeira,

117 North Third street, is prepared to manufacture to order, all kinds of Surgical Instruments, which will bear comparison in point of material and workmanship, with any made in the country or imported. Also, Elastic Trusses, of a new and improved pattern.

All orders promptly attended to. aug 17—tf

Watt's Chlorate Matches,

OR LUCIFERS, which instantly ignite by being drawn through sand paper. At wholesale, by THOMAS COTREL, 97 Fulton, 2nd door below William street, New York. A liberal discount to those who purchase in large quantities.
dec 28—3mo

Druggists' Ware and Vials.

A FULL assortment of Druggists' Ware and Vials, kept constantly on hand and for sale by
HARLAN & SIDDALL,
sep 7— Corner of 5th and Minor streets.

Fire Proof Doors.

FOR sale, a pair of strong fire proof doors, in good condition. Will be sold low. Apply at the office of the Saturday Evening Post, No. 36 Carter's Alley. sep14—

African Cayenne.

A SMALL invoice of African Cayenne, just received and for sale by HARLAN & SIDDALL,
sep 7— Chemists and wholesale druggists, 10 N. 5th st.

A Ramage Printing Press.

FOR sale, a good Ramage Printing Press; the Bed faced with iron. Apply at the office of the Saturday Evening Post, No. 36 Carter's Alley. aug 9—tf

Castor Oil

OF a superior quality, put up in quart, pint and half pint bottles, for family use. For sale by
HARLAN & SIDDALL,
sep 7— Corner of 5th and Minor streets.

Drug Store for Sale.

THE Drug Store, No. 26 North Fifth street, will be sold at a bargain, in consequence of the proprietor's avocations preventing his attendance upon it. Apply on the premises.
dec 28—tf

Oil and Lamp Store.

JOHN & A. ALLEN'S New Bedford Oil and Lamp Store, 9 South Seventh street, Philadelphia. july 20—1y

David Widener, Tailor,

NO. 167 Race Street, above Third, Philadelphia.
Shirt Collars and Bosoms for sale. aug 17—3mo

R. S. Gilbert,
ENGRAVER ON WOOD

feb 8—tf No. 36 North Street, below Sixth

George P. Schively,
CUTLER
AND SURGEON'S INSTRUMENT MAKER,

No. 35 South Eighth st. one door below Chesnut,

RESPECTFULLY informs his friends and the public, that he is now manufacturing and has constantly on hand an assortment of superior Surgical Instruments, such as—Amputating, Trepanning, Pocket, Lithotomy, Obstetrical, Air Pump, Cupping, Tooth Instruments, &c. and would invite the attention of those wishing to purchase, as he is determined that his work shall be of superior quality and at fair prices.

N. B. An assortment of fine Razors, Penknives, Scissors, &c. on hand. feb 8—3mo

Carpet Manufactory.

GEORGE MILNER, No. 48 Race street, below Second.—For sale, a quantity of plain and damask domestic carpet, which he sells low for cash.

N. B. Customers' weaving done, as usual, upon reasonable terms at the above stand. feb 15—3mo

Wholesale and Retail Bedding
WARE-HOUSE, corner of 4th and Vine Sts.

THE Subscriber offers for sale the largest and best assortment of [illegible] [illegible]

M'FLANAHAN'S
CELEBRATED SYSTEM MERCANTILE PENMANSHIP,

FOR making, holding and wielding the pen in a business like manner. Taught [illegible] daily.

Also, COMMERCIAL ARITHMETIC by practical methods for ready calculations in business of one-tenth the usual work.

Also, PRACTICAL BOOK-KEEPING by double entry, imparting the mercantile rules and every day practice of the Counting House.

Honoured with the undivided preference of the mercantile community as the only practical instructor in commercial science, before the public, continued patronage is solicited.

T. M'FLANAHAN,
mar 1—3t* Commercial Institute, No. 30 South Second st.

Infant Drops.

DR. Stone's celebrated Infant Drops are admitted to be the most valuable Drops ever offered to the public for the Colic or Chol era, Bowel Complaints, Griping, &c. It is also strongly recommended to mothers who are obliged to use laudanum or other affections, to resort to the use of anodyne medicine, as it is free from the deleterious consequences of such opiates, and [illegible] prepared by Vaughan & Peterson, and sold as agents by
HARLAN & SIDDALL, 10 N. 5th.

Price 25 cents per bottle. A liberal discount to venders.
sep 14—tf

The Pennsylvania Company

For insurances on Lives and Granting Annuities.

Incorporated March 10, 1812.
CHARTER PERPETUAL.—CAPITAL $500,000.

Directors.

Thomas Astley,	John B. Newman,
Hyman Gratz,	John Bohlen,
William Parker,	Charles Roberts,
William Kirkham,	[illegible]
John Moss,	John Jonner,
Benjamin Naylor,	[illegible]

President—*Thomas Astley.*——Actuary—*Jas. Roberts.* [illegible]

THIS COMPANY effect Insurances on Lives payable sixty days after the death of the person insured—and grant Annuities, payable half yearly or quarterly, during the life of the Annuitant. For the terms apply at the office of the Company, No. 72 South Third street. [illegible]

Easy Chairs.

BOSTON Spring Seat Rocking Chairs in endless variety, some of which are new patterns and superior to any that have ever been introduced. Also EASY CHAIRS of every description for the parlour, library and chamber, among which are the *London Recumbent Chairs* on casters, adjustable at the seat and back; a superior article for the invalid and those who study ease and comfort. *Mahogany Parlor Chairs, Sofas, Music Stools,* covered with damask, plush, hair &c. Also, a new pattern of BED SOFA, which can be changed from sofa to bed in one minute, a very neat and convenient article.

Also, a great variety of splendid curtain materials, trimmings, ornaments, &c. which will be made and put up in the shortest notice, after the latest English and French fashions. *Eiderdown feathers,* warranted pure and sweet. Mattrasses and cushions constantly on hand, or made to order, and upholstery work of every description attended to by
J. HANCOCK & CO. Upholsterers,
feb 22—tf S. W. corner of 5th & Walnut.

Spices.

THE Subscribers continue to prepare and put up in bottles for the Country, powdered Ginger, do. Pepper, do. Mustard, do. Alspice, do. Cloves, &c. all fresh and genuine.
WETHERILL & BROTHERS,
sep 7—tf No. 65 North Front st. Phila.

PERFUMERY.

WHOLESALE and retail Perfumery and Fancy Soap Manufactory, No. 34 South Third street, opposite the Exchange, Philadelphia.

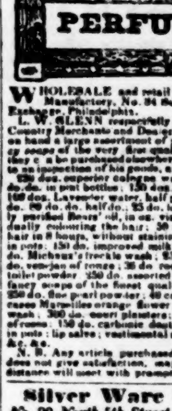
L. W. GLENN respectfully informs Druggists, Perfumers, Country Merchants and Dealers generally, that he has constantly on hand a large assortment of *perfumery, cosmetics and fancy soaps* of the very first quality, and at as low prices as they can be purchased elsewhere. L. W. G. invites the public to an inspection of his goods, among which are—

[illegible] [illegible]

N. B. Any article purchased at this establishment which does not give satisfaction, may be returned. Orders from a distance will meet with prompt attention. jan 11—3mo

Silver Ware Manufactory,

No. 90 North 5th Street, 4th door above Cherry.



THE subscribers respectfully inform their friends and the public that they [illegible] manufacture of SILVER PLATE at the above place, and offer for sale at the lowest prices, Coffee Urns, Coffee, Tea and Cream Pots, Sugar Bowls, Slop Bowls, Pitchers, Tureens, Tankards, Cups, &c. &c. formed in the most tasteful and fashionable style, or according to any pattern that may be furnished, either plain or chased.

Silver of the finest quality will only be used, and the workmanship will be warranted to be unexceptionable.

SPOONS, FORKS, &c.

An assortment of Silver Spoons, Forks, Butter Knives, Ladles, &c. &c. constantly on hand or made to order, at the shortest notice.

Believing that the quality and prices of their ware will be approved, they confidently solicit the patronage of the public.
nov 16—1y THOMSON & EVANS.

Straw Paper.

THE Subscriber having been appointed agent for a very extensive Straw Paper Manufactory (Steam power,) is prepared to inform the public that they can be supplied with a superior article on the most favorable terms, for cash or approved notes.—The following sizes will be kept constantly on hand:

Crown Straw Paper.		[illegible]
Medium do.	do.	[illegible]
Double C. do.	do.	[illegible]
Royal	do.	[illegible]

For sale by SAMUEL SHRYER,
april 21, '33—1y [illegible]

Book-Keeping.

A new System of Book-keeping, taught in a superior Mercantile Manner, in half the time of any other in the Union.

THIS System is far superior to the Italian plan—In its shortness; 2d, in correctness of principle; 3d, acquired with half the labor; 4th, in giving a more extensive and superior knowledge of the science. These facts are admitted by all book-keepers of this system, and Merchants who are the most eminent. A new and infallible rule for Dr. and Cr. upon Double Entry, and a new Journal form, with perfect success to the learner, in from TEN to TWENTY LESSONS, with Bills of Exchange, and all auxiliary Books, Drafts, with Bottomree and Respondentia Bonds.

A New System of Penmanship.

A superior style of running hand, round, text or large hand, combined with expedition and legibility, expressly for Mercantile business, and all offices of Record and Bank business, and Ladies' letter hand, by this system, having been approved, are taught in a few lessons, which excels that of any other taught in the Union.

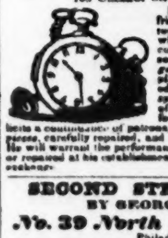
Scholars are taught to make Pens. R. M'DONNAL, S. W. corner of 6th st. Race sts. opposite Franklin Square. An extra room is prepared for the more private accommodation of merchants and professional gentlemen.

The Study of Book-keeping or Writing can be accomplished in a few evenings.

Scholars may attend at any time between sunrise and 10 P. M.—*Ladies write in separate Rooms.* feb 8—tf

Henry J. Pepper,

Clock and Watchmaker—Jeweller and Silversmith, 103 Chesnut Street, Philadelphia.

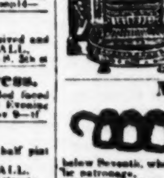


RESPECTFULLY informs his friends and the public, that he has removed to the above named stand, where he has and intends to keep constantly for sale, a choice assortment of mantel & other clocks, *gold and silver patent lever,* and plain watches, of the most approved makers; *silver plate,* ornaments, spectacles, pencils, and jewelry of every description. Thankful for past favors, he respectfully solicits a continuance of patronage. *Clocks, watches,* and time pieces, carefully repaired, and chronometers accurately rated. He will warrant the performance of any clocks or watches sold or repaired at his establishment. *Old gold and silver taken in exchange.* march 29—tf

SECOND STREET HOUSE,
BY GEORGE VOGEL,
No. 39 North Second Street,
Philadelphia. aug 3, '33

Coal Grates and Fenders

At reduced prices, for Cash, at No. 122 North Fifth street, west side, eight doors above Race.

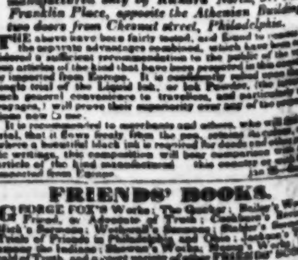


JAMES M. JACKSON respectfully informs his friends and the public, that he has now on hand a general assortment of the above articles, of the latest and best patterns, and of superior workmanship. Also coal hods, shovels, pokers, &c. Britton stones, black lead, black varnish and sand for cleaning stoves and coal grates, for sale as above. march 29—tf

M. S. Foster,

DENTIST and manufacturer of Porcelain Incorruptible Teeth, respectfully informs his friends and the public in general that he is now established at No. 124 Arch street, 3d door below Seventh, where he respectfully solicits a portion of public patronage. [illegible]

NORTH & WARREN'S
SUPERIOR AMERICAN



RED AND BLACK INK,

Powders and Liquid Inks, warranted permanent, manufactured only by Richard North, Jr. No. 6 Franklin Place, opposite the Athenian Buildings, two doors from Chesnut street, Philadelphia.

THE above have been fairly tested, and found to possess all the requisite advantages combined, which have been so long desired [illegible] [illegible]

It is recommended to merchants and others, who will find on trial, that it flows freely from the pen, [illegible] [illegible]

FRIENDS' BOOKS.

GEORGE FOX'S Works; The Quaker; Bailey's Works; Friend, or Advocate of Truth; [illegible] [illegible]

DAVID CLARK, No. 160 N. Fourth street.
EVAN LEWIS, No. 94 North Fifth street.
E. C. ATKINSON, [illegible]
THOMAS E. JACKSON, [illegible]
[illegible] 460 Pearl St. [illegible] New York.